

COUNTY NOTICES PURSUANT TO A.R.S. § 49-112

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NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING MARICOPA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL REGULATIONS REGULATION III

RULE 316 – NONMETALLIC MINERAL AND PROCESSING

[M05-03]

PREAMBLE

1. Rules Affected

Rule 316, all Sections

Rulemaking Action

2. Statutory Authority for the rulemaking:

Authorizing statutes: A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 3, Article 3, Sections 479 and 480 (A.R.S. § 49-479, A.R.S. § 49-480)

Implementing statute: A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 1, Article 1, Section 112 (A.R.S. § 49-112)

3. List of all previous notices appearing in the register addressing the proposed rule:

Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening: 10 A.A.R. 2267, June 4, 2004

4. The name and address of agency personnel with whom persons may communicate regarding the rulemaking:

Name: Johanna M. Kuspert or Jo Crumbaker

Address: 1001 N. Central Ave, Suite 695
Phoenix, AZ 85004

Telephone: (602) 506-3476 or 602-506-6705

Fax: (602) 506-6179

E-mail: jkuspert@mail.maricopa.gov or jcrumbak@mail.maricopa.gov

5. An explanation of the rule, including the agency's reasons for initiating the rulemaking:

Rule 316 limits the emission of particulate matter (PM₁₀) into the ambient air from any commercial and/or industrial nonmetallic mineral processing plant and/or rock product plant. PM₁₀ emissions are generated from commercial and/or industrial nonmetallic mineral processing plants and/or rock product plants during the mining, processing, and handling (i.e., transporting, loading/unloading, conveying, crushing, screening, mixing, and storing) of nonmetallic minerals. Unpaved roads and trackout are other sources of PM₁₀ emissions from such operations.

Maricopa County adopted Rule 316 in July 1993 and revised Rule 316 in April 1999, in order to make the existing standards consistent with revisions to the Standards Of Performance For Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants (40 Code Of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 60 Subpart OOO). In July 2002, the Environmental Protection Agency granted Arizona's request to extend the Clean Air Act deadline for attainment of the annual and 24-hour PM₁₀ standards from 2001 to 2006. With of this deadline extension, Arizona is required to submit to the Environmental Protection Agency a revised PM₁₀ State Implementation Plan (SIP), which must include control strategies that meet the Best Available Control Measures (BACM) test and the Most Stringent Measures (MSM) test for significant sources and source categories. The revisions being proposed now in Rule 316 address BACM and MSM.

BACM must be applied in serious nonattainment areas taking into account the economical and technological feasibility of each measure. BACM must be applied to source categories contributing at least 5 µg/m³. MSM are the most stringent measures that are included in any state implementation plan, and/or that are being implemented in any state, and/or that are economically and technologically feasible for the nonattainment area in question. MSM must also be applied to source categories contributing at least 5 µg/m³.

Section By Section Explanation Of Changes:

Title

This proposed revision deletes "Mining And" from the title of Rule 316. With this deletion, the title of Rule 316 is proposed to be "Nonmetallic Mineral Processing". By definition, "nonmetallic mineral processing" includes "mining/excavating", therefore, deleting "mining" from the title only deletes a redundancy.

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- Section 101 This proposed revision deletes “mining operation” and “or” and adds “mineral processing plant” and “and/or”.
- Section 102 This proposed revision deletes “mining” and “operation” and adds “processing plant”, and “processing”.
- Section 200 This proposed revision deletes “For the purpose of this rule, the following definitions shall apply” and adds “See Rule 100 (General Provisions And Definitions) of these rules for definitions of terms that are used but not specifically defined in this rule. For the purpose of this rule, the following definitions shall apply”.
- Section 201 This proposed revision adds “excavates and” to the definition of affected operation.
- Section 202 This proposed revision adds the definition of aggregate truck. Definition of aggregate truck matches South Coast’s final proposed Rule 1157 (PM₁₀ Emission Reductions From Aggregate And Related Operations) dated December 3, 2004.
- Section 204 This proposed revision adds the definition of area accessible to the public. Definition of area accessible to the public matches Rule 310 (Fugitive Dust): Any retail parking lot or public roadway that is open to public travel primarily for the purposes unrelated to the dust generating operation.
- Section 207 This proposed revision adds the definition of batch truck: Any truck that loads and transports products produced by batch.
- Section 209 This proposed revision adds the definition of berms and guard rails. Definition of berms and guard rails matches 30 Code Of Federal Regulations (CFR) 56.9300: A pile or mound of material along an elevated roadway capable of moderating or limiting the force of a vehicle in order to impede the vehicle’s passage over the bank of the roadway.
- Section 210 This proposed revision adds the definition of bulk material. Definition of bulk material matches Rule 310 (Fugitive Dust): Any material, including, but not limited to, earth, rock, silt, sediment, sand, gravel, soil, fill, aggregate less than two inches in length or diameter (i.e., aggregate base course (ABC)), dirt, mud, demolition debris, cotton, trash, cinders, pumice, saw dust, feeds, grains, fertilizers, fluff (from shredders), and dry concrete, that are capable of producing fugitive dust.
- Section 211 This proposed revision adds the definition of cohesive hard surface: Any material, including but not limited to, pavement, recycled asphalt mixed with a binder, or a dust suppressant other than water applied and maintained as a roadway surface.
- Section 213 This proposed revision deletes “pneumatic” and adds “pressure control” to the definition of conveying system.
- Section 215 This proposed revision deletes the definition of particulate matter and adds the definition of disturbed surface area. Definition of disturbed surface area matches Rule 310 (Fugitive Dust): A portion of the earth’s surface (or material placed thereupon) which has been physically moved, uncovered, destabilized, or otherwise modified from its undisturbed native condition, thereby increasing the potential for the emission of fugitive dust.
- Section 217 This proposed revision adds the definition of dust generating operation. Definition of dust generating operation matches Rule 310 (Fugitive Dust): Any activity capable of generating fugitive dust, including but not limited to, land clearing, earthmoving, weed abatement by discing or blading, excavating, construction, demolition, bulk material handling, storage and/or transporting operations, vehicle use and movement, the operation of any outdoor equipment, or unpaved parking lots. For the purpose of this rule, landscape maintenance and playing on or maintaining a field used for non-motorized sports shall not be considered a dust generating operation. However, landscape maintenance shall not include grading, trenching, or any other mechanized surface disturbing activities performed to establish initial landscapes or to redesign existing landscapes.
- Section 218 This proposed revision adds the definition of dust suppressant. Definition of dust suppressant matches Rule 310 (Fugitive Dust): Water, hygroscopic material, solution of water and chemical surfactant, foam, non-toxic chemical stabilizer, or any other dust palliative, which is not prohibited for ground surface application by the EPA or the Arizona Department Of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), or any applicable law, rule, or regulation, as a treatment material for reducing fugitive dust emissions.
- Section 220 This proposed revision adds the definition of end of work day. Definition of end of work day matches South Coast’s final proposed Rule 1157 (PM₁₀ Emission Reductions From Aggregate And Related Operations) dated December 3, 2004.

- Section 221 This proposed revision adds the definition of fabric filter baghouse: Tube-shaped filter bags/Long small-diameter fabric tubes referred to as “bags” arranged in parallel flow paths designed to separate particles and flue gas.
- Section 222 This proposed revision adds the definition of freeboard. Definition of freeboard matches Rule 310 (Fugitive Dust): The vertical distance between the top edge of a cargo container area and the highest point at which the bulk material contacts the sides, front, and back of a cargo container area.
- Section 223 This proposed revision adds the definition of fugitive dust control measure: A technique, practice, or procedure used to prevent or minimize the generation, emission, entrainment, suspension, and/or airborne transport of fugitive dust.
- Section 224 This proposed revision adds the definition of Fugitive Dust Control Technician: A person with authority to expeditiously employ sufficient fugitive dust control measures to ensure compliance with Rule 316 of these rules at an active operation.
- Section 225 This proposed revision deletes “that is”, “and” and “released to and suspended” and adds “that”, “entrained”, and “and is caused from human and/or natural activities”.
- Section 226 This proposed revision adds the definition of geotextile. Definition of geotextile matches South Coast’s final proposed Rule 1157 (PM₁₀ Emission Reductions From Aggregate And Related Operations) dated December 3, 2004.
- Section 228 This proposed revision adds the definition of haul/access road. Definition of haul/access road matches South Coast’s final proposed Rule 1157 (PM₁₀ Emission Reductions From Aggregate And Related Operations) dated December 3, 2004.
- Section 229 This proposed revision adds the definition of haul truck. Definition of haul truck matches Rule 310 (Fugitive Dust): Any fully or partially open-bodied self-propelled vehicle including any non-motorized attachments, such as but not limited to, trailers or other conveyances that are connected to or propelled by the actual motorized portion of the vehicle used for transporting bulk materials.
- Section 230 This proposed revision adds the definition of infrequent operations. Definition of infrequent operations matches South Coast’s final proposed Rule 1157 (PM₁₀ Emission Reductions From Aggregate And Related Operations) dated December 3, 2004.
- Section 231 This proposed revision adds the definition of material delivery truck: Any truck that loads and transports product to customers.
- Section 232 This proposed revision adds the definition of mixer truck. Definition of mixer truck matches South Coast’s final proposed Rule 1157 (PM₁₀ Emission Reductions From Aggregate And Related Operations) dated December 3, 2004.
- Section 233 This proposed revision adds the definition of motor vehicle. Definition of motor vehicle matches Rule 310 (Fugitive Dust): A self-propelled vehicle for use on the public roads and highways of the State Of Arizona and required to be registered under the Arizona State Uniform Motor Vehicle Act, including any non-motorized attachments, such as but not limited to, trailers or other conveyances which are connected to or propelled by the actual motorized portion of the vehicle.
- Section 234 This proposed revision adds the definition of new facility: A facility subject to this rule that has not been mined or excavated by such facility prior to xxxx xx, 2005 (30 days after the Maricopa County Board Of Supervisors approves/adopts Rule 316).
- Section 237 This proposed revision adds the definition of open areas and vacant lots. Definition of open areas and vacant lots matches Rule 310 (Fugitive Dust).
- Section 238 This proposed revision adds the definition of open storage pile. Definition of open storage pile matches Rule 310 (Fugitive Dust). According to this definition, an open storage pile is considered an open storage pile when the material that makes-up the open storage pile has 5% or greater silt content. Basically, silt content (particles equal to or less than 75 micrometers in diameter) is determined by measuring the portion of dry aggregate material that passes through a 200-mesh screen, using ASTM Method C136-01. Appendix C (Fugitive Dust Test Methods) of the Maricopa County Air Pollution Control Regulations explains ASTM Method C136-01, the procedure for determining silt content. Maricopa County will, however, write a guidance to better explain how to determine silt content.
- Section 239 This proposed revision adds the definition of overburden operation: An operation that removes and/or strips soil, rock, or other materials that lie above a natural nonmetallic mineral deposit and/or in-between a natural nonmetallic mineral deposit.

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- Section 241 This proposed revision adds the definition of pave: To apply and maintain asphalt, concrete, or other similar material to a roadway surface (i.e., asphaltic concrete, concrete pavement, chip seal, or rubberized asphalt mixed with a binder).
- Section 242 This proposed revision adds the definition of Portland Cement Plant: Any facility that manufactures Portland Cement using either a wet or dry process.
- Section 243 This proposed revision adds the definition of pressure control system: System in which loads are moved in the proper sequence, at the correct time, and at the desired speed through use of valves that control the direction of air flow, regulate actuator speed, and respond to changes in air pressure.
- Section 246 This proposed revision adds the definition of production work shift. Definition of production work shift matches South Coast's final proposed Rule 1157 (PM₁₀ Emission Reductions From Aggregate And Related Operations) dated December 3, 2004.
- Section 247 This proposed revision adds the definition of public roadways. Definition of public roadways matches Rule 310 (Fugitive Dust): Any roadways that are open to public travel.
- Section 248 This proposed revision adds the definition of returned products. Definition of returned products matches South Coast's final proposed Rule 1157 (PM₁₀ Emission Reductions From Aggregate And Related Operations) dated December 3, 2004:
- Section 249 This proposed revision adds the definition of rumble grate. Definition of rumble grate matches South Coast's final proposed Rule 1157 (PM₁₀ Emission Reductions From Aggregate And Related Operations) dated December 3, 2004.
- Section 251 This proposed revision adds the definition of silt. Definition of silt matches Rule 310 (Fugitive Dust): Any aggregate material with a particle size less than 75 micrometers in diameter, which passes through a No. 200 Sieve.
- Section 252 This proposed revision adds the definition of spillage: Any quantity of nonmetallic minerals/materials that spill while being processed or after having been processed by an affected operation, where such spilled nonmetallic minerals/materials can generate or cause fugitive dust emissions.
- Section 254 This proposed revision adds the definition of staging area. Definition of staging area matches South Coast's final proposed Rule 1157 (PM₁₀ Emission Reductions From Aggregate And Related Operations) dated December 3, 2004.
- Section 256 This proposed revision adds the definition of temporary facility: A facility that occupies a designated site for not more than 180 days in a calendar year.
- Section 257 This proposed revision adds the definition of trackout. Definition of trackout matches Rule 310 (Fugitive Dust): Any and all bulk materials that adhere to and agglomerate on the surfaces of motor vehicles, haul trucks, and/or equipment (including tires) and that have fallen or been deposited onto a paved areas accessible to the public.
- Section 258 This proposed revision adds the definition of trackout control device: A gravel pad, grizzly, wheel washer, rumble grate, paved area, truck washer, or other equivalent trackout control device located at the point of intersection of an unpaved area and a paved area accessible to the public that controls and prevents trackout and/or removes particulate matter from tires and the exterior surfaces of aggregate trucks, haul trucks, and/or motor vehicles that traverse a facility.
- Section 261 This proposed revision adds the definition of truck washer. Definition of truck washer matches South Coast's final proposed Rule 1157 (PM₁₀ Emission Reductions From Aggregate And Related Operations) dated December 3, 2004.
- Section 262 This proposed revision adds the definition of unpaved road. Definition of unpaved road matches South Coast's final proposed Rule 1157 (PM₁₀ Emission Reductions From Aggregate And Related Operations) dated December 3, 2004.
- Section 263 This proposed revision adds the definition of urban or suburban area. Definition of urban or suburban area matches Rule 310 (Fugitive Dust): The definition of urban or suburban area is included in Section 231 (Definition Of Open Areas And Vacant Lots) of this rule.
- Section 265 This proposed revision adds the definition of wheel washer. Definition wheel washer matches South Coast's final proposed Rule 1157 (PM₁₀ Emission Reductions From Aggregate And Related Operations) dated December 3, 2004.
- Section 266 This proposed revision adds the definition of wind-blown dust. Definition of wind-blown dust matches Rule 310 (Fugitive Dust): Visible emissions, from any disturbed surface area, that are generated by wind action alone.

- Section 267 This proposed revision adds the definition of wind event. Definition of wind event matches Rule 310 (Fugitive Dust): ‘When the 60-minute average wind speed is greater than 25 miles per hour’. Typically, a wind speed of 15 miles per hour is sufficient to create fugitive dust. According to the definition, a wind speed of 25 miles per hour is a ‘wind event’ and, in order to have an affirmative defense against a violation of Rule 316, fugitive dust control measures must be implemented during a ‘wind event’.
- Section 301 This proposed revision deletes “Limitations” and “No person shall discharge or cause or allow to be discharged into the ambient atmosphere” and adds “Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants-Process Emission Limitations And Controls”.
- Section 301.1 This proposed revision adds “Process Emission Limitations: The owner and/or operator of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant shall not discharge or cause or allow to be discharged into the ambient air”.
- Section 301.1(a) This proposed revision adds “grains/dry standard cubic foot” and “Such stack emissions shall be vented to a properly sized fabric filter baghouse”.
- Section 301.2 This proposed revision adds “Controls: For crushing and screening facilities, the owner and/or operator of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant shall implement all of the following process controls: a. Enclose sides of all shaker screens; b. Permanently mount watering systems (e.g., spray bars or an equivalent control) on: (1) Inlet and outlet of all crushers; (2) Outlet of all shaker screens; and (3) Outlet of all material transfer points, excluding wet plants”.
- Section 302 This proposed revision deletes “Limitations” and “No person shall discharge or cause or allow to be discharged into the ambient air” and adds “Asphaltic Concrete Plants-Process Emission Limitations And Controls”.
- Section 302.1 This proposed revision deletes “Stack emissions exceeding 20% opacity and containing more than 0.04 gr/dscf (90 mg/dscm) of particulate matter” and adds “Process Emission Limitations: The owner and/or operator of an asphaltic concrete plant shall not discharge or cause or allow to be discharged into the ambient air: a. For non-rubberized asphaltic concrete plants, stack emissions exceeding 5% opacity and containing more than 0.04 gr/dscf (90 mg mg/dscm) of particulate matter over a six-minute period. b. For rubberized asphaltic concrete plants (when producing rubberized asphalt only), stack emissions exceeding 20% opacity and containing more than 0.04 gr/dscf (90 mg mg/dscm) of particulate matter over a six-minute period. c. From all cement, lime, and/or fly-ash storage silo(s), fugitive dust emissions exceeding 20% opacity”.
- Section 302.2 This proposed revision deletes “Fugitive dust emissions exceeding 20% opacity from any other affected operation or process source” and adds “Controls: The owner and/or operator of an asphaltic concrete plant shall implement all of the following process controls: a. On all cement, lime, and/or fly-ash storage silo(s), install an operational overflow warning system/device. The system/device shall be designed to alert operator(s) to stop the loading operation when the cement, lime, and/or fly-ash storage silo(s) are reaching a capacity that could adversely impact pollution abatement equipment. b. On all existing cement, lime, and/or fly-ash storage silo(s), install a properly sized fabric filter baghouse, with an opacity limit of not greater than 5% over a six-minute period. c. On all new cement, lime, and/or fly-ash storage silo(s), install a properly sized fabric filter baghouse or equivalent device designed to meet a maximum outlet grain loading of 0.01 gr/dscf, with an opacity limit of not greater than 5% over a six-minute period. d. From all drum dryers, control and vent exhaust to a properly sized fabric filter baghouse, with an opacity limit of not greater than 5% over a six-minute period”.
- Section 303 This proposed revision deletes “Limitations Concrete Plants And Bagging Operations: No person shall discharge or cause or allow to be discharged into the ambient air” and adds “Concrete Plants And/Or Bagging Operations-Process Emission Limitations And Controls”.
- Section 303.1 This proposed revision deletes “Stack emissions exceeding 7% opacity and adds “Process Emission Limitations: The owner and/or operator of a concrete plant and/or bagging operation shall not discharge or cause or allow to be discharged into the ambient air: a. Stack emissions exceeding 7% opacity. b. Fugitive dust emissions exceeding 10% opacity from any affected operation or process source, excluding truck dumping directly into any screening operation, feed hopper, or crusher. c. Fugitive dust emissions exceeding 20% opacity from truck dumping directly into any screening operation, feed hopper, or crusher”.
- Section 303.2 This proposed revision deletes “Fugitive dust emissions exceeding 20% opacity from truck dumping directly into any screening operation, feed hopper, or crusher” and adds

- “Controls: The owner and/or operator of a concrete plant and/or bagging operation shall implement the following process sources: a. On all cement, lime, and/or fly-ash storage silo(s), install an operational overflow warning system/device. The system/device shall be designed to alert operator(s) to stop the loading operation when the cement, lime, and/or fly-ash storage silo(s) are reaching a capacity that could adversely impact pollution abatement equipment. b. On existing cement, lime, and/or fly-ash storage silo(s), install a properly sized fabric filter baghouse, with an opacity limit of not greater than 5% over a six-minute period. c. On new cement, lime, and/or fly-ash storage silos, install a properly sized fabric filter baghouse or equivalent device designed to meet a maximum outlet grain loading of 0.01 gr/dscf. d. On dry mix concrete plant loading stations/truck mixed product, implement one of the following process controls: (1) Install a rubber fill tube; (2) Install a water spray; (3) Install a properly sized fabric filter baghouse or delivery system; (4) Enclose mixer loading stations such that no visible emissions occur; or (5) Conduct mixer loading stations in an enclosed process building such that no visible emissions from the building occur during the mixing activities. e. On cement silo filling processing/loading operations controls, install a pressure control system designed to shut-off cement silo filling processes/loading operations, if pressure from delivery truck is excessive, as defined in O&M Plan”.
- Section 304 This proposed revision deletes “Limitations”, “activities”, and “mining and” and adds “affected operations or process sources” and “all other fugitive dust emission limitations not specifically listed in Section 306 of this rule, all other fugitive dust control measures not specifically listed in Section 307 of this rule, and all overburden operations”.
- Section 305 This proposed revision deletes “Requirement For”, “Monitoring Equipment”, and “For the purpose of this rule, an emission control system (ECS) is a system for reducing emissions of particulates, consisting of both collection and control devices, which are approved in writing by the Control Officer and are designed and operated in accordance with good engineering practices.” This text is already written in the Section 202 (Definition Of Approved Emission Control System).
- Section 305.1(a) This proposed revision deletes “or” and adds “and/or”.
- Section 305.1(b) This proposed revision deletes “or” and “of” and adds “and/or” and “for”.
- Section 305.1(c) This proposed revision deletes “or” and adds “and/or”.
- Section 305.2 This proposed revision deletes “or” and “Plan” and adds “and/or” and “Plan(s)”.
- Section 305.3 This proposed revision deletes “or”, “subsection 305.1”, and “or” and adds “and/or” and “Section 305.1”.
- Section 306 This proposed revision adds Section 306 (Fugitive Dust Emission Limitations). Section 306 includes fugitive dust emission limitations for the following: (1) 20% Opacity Limitation; (2) Visible Emission Limitation Beyond Property Line; (3) Wind Event; (4) Silt Loading And Silt Content Standards For Unpaved Internal Roads And Unpaved Parking And Staging Areas; and (5) Stabilization Standards. This proposed revision addresses Best Available Control Measures (BACM) and Most Stringent Measures (MSM) proposed in the Salt River PM₁₀ State Implementation Plan (SIP) Revision.
- Section 306.1 This proposed revision adds a 20% opacity limitation.
- Section 306.2 This proposed revision adds a visible emission limitation beyond the property line. Fugitive dust emissions must not remain visible in the atmosphere beyond the property line of a facility. Such requirement is applicable to the source generating the fugitive dust emissions and/or to the property owner. In compliance determinations, the first effort is to obtain compliance with the source generating the fugitive dust emissions but may involve the property owner.
- Section 306.3 This proposed revision adds fugitive dust control measures for wind events.
- Section 306.4 This proposed revision adds silt loading and silt content standards for unpaved internal roads and unpaved parking and staging areas.
- Section 306.5 This proposed revision adds stabilization requirements for open storage piles and material handling and for surface soils where support equipment and vehicles operate in association with such facility.
- Section 307 This proposed revision adds Section 307 (Fugitive Dust Control Measures). Section 307 includes fugitive dust control measures for the following: (1) Open Storage Piles And Material Handling; (2) Surface Stabilization Where Support Equipment And Vehicles Operate; (3) Haul/Access Roads; (4) On-Site Traffic Restrictions; (5) Off-Site Traffic Restrictions; (6) Trackout; (7) Pad Construction For Processing Equipment; (8) Spillage;

and (9) Night-Time Operations. This proposed revision addresses Best Available Control Measures (BACM) and Most Stringent Measures (MSM) proposed in the Salt River PM₁₀ State Implementation Plan (SIP) Revision.

- Section 307.1 This proposed revision requires fugitive dust control measures to be implemented for open storage piles and material handling.
- Section 307.2 This proposed revision requires fugitive dust control measures to be implemented for surface soils where loaders, support equipment, and vehicles operate.
- Section 307.3 This proposed revision requires fugitive dust control measures to be implemented for haul/access roads.
- Section 307.4 This proposed revision requires all batch trucks and material delivery trucks to remain on paved surfaces or cohesive hard surfaces when entering, conducting primary functions in permanent areas (i.e., warehouse and maintenance areas, office areas, entrances to batch plants, concrete plant areas, and asphaltic plant areas), and leaving the facility and requires that fugitive dust control measures be implemented when hauling and/or transporting bulk material on-site within the property line of a facility.
- Section 307.5 This proposed revision requires fugitive dust control measures to be implemented when hauling and/or transporting bulk material off-site.
- Section 307.6 This proposed revision requires fugitive dust control measures to be implemented for trackout.
- Section 307.7 This proposed revision requires fugitive dust control measures to be implemented during the construction of pads for processing equipment.
- Section 307.8 This proposed revision requires fugitive dust control measures to be implemented when spillage occurs.
- Section 307.9 This proposed revision requires fugitive dust control measures to be implemented for a facility operating at night.
- Section 308 This proposed revision adds a requirement that a facility with a rated or permitted capacity of 25 tons or more per hour of material have in place a Fugitive Dust Control Technician or his designee.
- Section 309 This proposed revision adds a requirement that a Dust Control Plan must be submitted to the Control Officer.
- Section 401 This proposed revision deletes “O&M Plan” and “Any owner or operator of a facility employing an ECS device as of April 21, 1999 to meet the requirement of this rule, shall file, by October 18, 1999, an O&M Plan with the Control Officer in accordance with subsection 501.3 of this rule” and adds “The newly amended provisions of this rule shall become effective upon adoption of this rule and the following schedule applies”.
- Section 401.1 This proposed revision adds a compliance schedule for Dust Control Plans.
- Section 401.2 This proposed revision adds a compliance schedule for pressure control systems.
- Section 401.3 This proposed revision adds a compliance schedule for operational overflow warning systems/devices.
- Section 401.4 This proposed revision adds a compliance schedule for Fugitive Dust Control Technicians.
- Section 401.5 This proposed revision adds a compliance schedule for surface stabilization and/or paving where support equipment and vehicles operate.
- Section 401.6 This proposed revision adds a compliance schedule for trackout control - for installing rumble grates, wheel washers, or truck washers and for using PM₁₀ efficient South Coast Air Quality Management Rule 1186-certified street sweepers. The compliance schedule for trackout control is longer than the compliance schedules to implement and/or to comply with other measures associated with Rule 316, because there are a limited number of vendors and/or suppliers of trackout control devices and certified street sweepers in Maricopa County.
- Section 501 This proposed revision deletes “person” and adds “owner and/or operator of a facility”.
- Section 501.2(a) This proposed revision deletes “plant” and “hours of operation; type of batch operation (wet, dry, central); throughput per day of basic raw materials including sand, aggregate, cement, (tons/day); volume of concrete and asphaltic concrete produced per day; volume of aggregate mined per day (cu. yds./day); composition of a cubic yard of concrete

- produced (percent cement, sand, aggregate, admixture, water, fly ash, etc.); composition of a cubic yard of asphaltic concrete produced (percent cement, sand, aggregate, gypsum, admixture, water, fly ash, etc.); amount of each basic raw material including sand, aggregate, cement, fly ash delivered per day (tons/day)” (these items are listed separately in Sections 501.2(a)(1) - 501.2(a)(6)) and adds “facility” and “all of”.
- Section 501.2(a)(1)-(6) This proposed revision lists items that are proposed to be deleted from Section 501.2(a).
- Section 501.2(b) This proposed revision deletes “Plants” and “The number of bags of dry mix produced per day; weight (size) of bags of dry mix produced per day; kind and amount of fuel consumed in dryer (cu. ft./day or gals./day); kind and amount of any back-up fuel (if any)” (these items are listed separately in Sections 501.2(b)(1) - 501.2(b)(4)) and adds “Bagging Operations” and “Records shall include all of the following”.
- Sections 501.2(b)(1)-(4) This proposed revision lists items that are proposed to be deleted from Section 501.2(b).
- Section 501.2(c) This proposed revision deletes “Baghouse records shall include dates of inspection, dates and designation of bag replacement, dates of service or maintenance, related activities, static pressure gauge (manometer) hourly readings. Scrubber records shall include dates of service or maintenance related activities; the scrubbing liquid flow rate; the pressure or head loss; and/or any other operating parameters which need to be monitored to assure that the scrubber is functioning properly and operating within design parameters. Records of time, date and cause of all control device failure and down time shall also be maintained” (these items are listed separately in Sections 501.2(c)(1) and 501.2(c)(2)) and adds “Records shall include all of the following”.
- Section 501.2(c)(1)-(2) This proposed revision lists items that are proposed to be deleted from Section 501.2(c).
- Section 501.3 This proposed revision deletes “or” and “a record of the periods of time than an approved ECS is used to comply with this rule. Key system parameters, such as flow rates, pressure drops, and other conditions necessary to determine if the control equipment is functioning properly, shall be recorded in accordance with the approved O&M Plan. The records shall account for any periods when the control system was not operating. The owner or operator of a facility shall also maintain results of the visual inspection and shall record any corrective action taken, if necessary” (these items are listed separately in Sections 501.3(a) - 501.3(g)) and adds “and/or” and “all of the following records in accordance with an approved O&M Plan”.
- Sections 501.3(a)-(g) This proposed revision lists items that are proposed to be deleted from Section 501.3.
- Section 501.4 This proposed revision adds recordkeeping and reporting requirements for Dust Control Plans.
- Section 502 This proposed revision deletes “July 1, 1998” and “Code Of Federal Regulations” and adds “July 1, 2003” and “40 Part 60, Appendix A Test Methods Adopted By Reference”.
- Section 502.2 This proposed revision deletes “techniques specified in EPA Reference Method 9, 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, except the opacity observations for intermittent visible emissions shall require 12 (rather than 24) consecutive readings at 15 second intervals” and adds “test methods described in Appendix C (Fugitive Dust Test Methods) of these rules”.
- Section 503 This proposed revision lists the soil moisture and soil compaction characteristics test methods adopted by reference.
- Section 504 This proposed revision lists the stabilization standards test methods adopted by reference.
- Section 505 This proposed revision identifies the list of street sweeping equipment that has met the South Coast Air Quality Management Rule 1186 certification standards as being adopted by reference.

6. Demonstration of compliance with A.R.S. § 49-112:

Under A.R.S. § 49-479(c), a county may not adopt a rule that is more stringent than the rules adopted by the director of the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) for similar sources unless it demonstrates compliance with the requirements of A.R.S. § 49-112. Under that statute:

When authorized by law, a county may adopt a rule, ordinance, or other regulation that is more stringent than or in addition to a provision of this title or rule adopted by the director or any board or commission authorized to adopt rules pursuant to this title if all the following conditions are met:

1. The rule, ordinance or other regulation is necessary to address a peculiar local condition;
2. There is credible evidence that the rule, ordinance or other regulation is either:
 - (a) Necessary to prevent a significant threat to public health or the environment that results from a peculiar local

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condition and is technically and economically feasible

(a) Required under a federal statute or regulation, or authorized pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement with the federal government to enforce federal statutes or regulations if the county rule, ordinance or other regulation is equivalent to federal statutes or regulations.

A.R.S. § 49-112 (A).

Maricopa County is the only PM₁₀ serious nonattainment area in Arizona, consequently stronger regulations must be adopted in this area to address a serious health threat. Because of this, the proposed revisions in Rule 316 comply with A.R.S. § 49-112 (A)(1). Additionally, because Rule 316 is part of the Arizona State Implementation Plan for the control of PM₁₀, Rule 316 is federally enforceable and changes are required under 40 C.F.R. 51.120 (c)(102) to effect enforceable commitments made by Maricopa County. Therefore, the revisions to Rule 316 are also being proposed pursuant to A.R.S. § 49-112 (2). Also, Maricopa County is proposing to revise Rule 316 in order to address a peculiar local condition: the designation of Maricopa County as a serious nonattainment area for PM₁₀ and to address Best Available Control Measures (BACM) and Most Stringent Measures (MSM) proposed in the revised PM₁₀ State Implementation Plan (SIP) (aka Salt River PM₁₀ State Implementation Plan (SIP) Revision).

In July 2002, the Environmental Protection Agency granted Arizona's request to extend the Clean Air Act deadline for attainment of the annual and 24-hour PM₁₀ standards from 2001 to 2006. With of this deadline extension, Arizona is required to submit to the Environmental Protection Agency a revised PM₁₀ State Implementation Plan (SIP). The revised PM₁₀ State Implementation Plan (SIP) must include control strategies that meet the Best Available Control Measures (BACM) test and the Most Stringent Measures (MSM) test for significant sources and source categories and that demonstrate attainment of the 24-hour federal standard for coarse particulate matter air pollution by December 31, 2006. In addition, the Environmental Protection Agency requires that Best Available Control Measures (BACM) and the Most Stringent Measures (MSM) be applied to similar sources throughout the Maricopa County serious PM₁₀ nonattainment area. The proposed revisions to Rule 316 are intended to meet such requirements.

7. A reference to any study relevant to the rule that the agency reviewed and either proposes to rely on in its evaluation of or justification for the rule, where the public may obtain or review each study, all data underlying each study, and any analysis of each study and other supporting material:

"Proposed Revised PM₁₀ State Implementation Plan For The Salt River Area", Air Quality Division, Arizona Department Of Environmental Quality, June 2004.

Available for review at: <http://www.adeq.state.az.us/environ/air/plan/download/proposedsip.pdf>

Or contact:

Diane Arnst
Air Quality Planning Section
Arizona Department Of Environmental Quality
1110 W. Washington St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007

(602) 771-2375

8. A showing of good cause why the rule is necessary to promote a statewide interest if the rule will diminish a previous grant of authority of a political subdivision:

Not applicable

9. The preliminary summary of the economic, small business, and consumer impact:

Background:

Rule 316 and the proposed revisions require compliance with emission limitations and the implementation of process controls and fugitive dust control measures for nonmetallic mineral processing plants, asphaltic concrete plants, and concrete plants and/or bagging operations.

Much of the following background information and/or economic information is based on information presented in "Impact Of The Rock Products Industry On The Arizona Economy" dated January 2002, South Coast Air Quality Management District final staff report and final socioeconomic report for proposed Rule 1157 (PM₁₀ Emission Reductions From Aggregate And Related Operations) dated December 2004, and the Final Revised PM₁₀ State Implementation Plan (SIP) For The Salt River Area dated August 2004.

According to "Impact Of The Rock Products Industry On The Arizona Economy" dated January 2002, the highest quality sand and gravel is located in river beds, within flood plains, and close to growing metropolitan areas, with nearly equal amounts of sand and gravel and relatively small amounts of unusable materials. The primary uses for sand and gravel include:

- Concrete aggregate for buildings, dams, and airports (20%) (A 24-story office building requires 36,000 tons of sand and gravel, a regional retail center requires 100,000 tons of sand and gravel, and a typical 1,600 square foot house requires 100 tons of sand and gravel), highways (Each mile of urban freeway requires 400,000 tons of sand and gravel for pavement, pipes, drains, bridges, walls, and overpasses)

- Road base and coverings (17%) (The first 45 miles of metropolitan Phoenix freeway constructed during the on-going expansion program required 450 tons of cement, 1.8 million cubic yards of concrete, and 2.9 million tons of sand and gravel for pavement alone; The combined inner and outer loops of the fully completed freeway system will consume 92 million tons of sand and gravel and 20 million cubic yards of concrete)
- Asphaltic concrete aggregate (10%) (A typical cubic yard of asphalt weighs 3,959 pounds, of which 3,800 pounds is sand and gravel)
- Construction fill (9%)
- Concrete products such as blocks, bricks and pipes (2%) (A typical cubic yard of wet concrete weighs 3,975 pounds and is composed of 470 pounds of cement, 300 pounds (36 gallons) of water, 1,282 pounds of sand, and 1,923 pounds of gravel)
- Plaster and gunnite sands (2%)
- Numerous other uses such as railroad ballast and roofing materials (40%)

There are four major steps in sand and gravel mining: (1) site clearing, (2) mining, (3) processing (crushing, washing, blending materials), and (4) reclamation. Because of its heavy weight and high transportation costs, sand and gravel is always produced near the point of use. Therefore, the industry nationally and in Arizona is most active in rapidly expanding urban areas or where other large scale construction projects are underway.

Aggregate Operations:

Aggregate operations produce sand, gravel, crushed stones, quarried rocks, slag, and rock dust.

Crushed stone might be composed of limestone, granite, and any other hard rocks that are produced by blasting and then crushing. Sand and gravel consist of unconsolidated granular materials found in natural deposits. The processing of sand and gravel is different depending on the types of the products to be produced.

Construction Sand And Gravel

Sand and gravel are usually mined in a moist or wet condition by open pit excavation or by dredging. Open pit excavation is carried out with front end loaders, bucket wheel excavators, or draglines. Mining by dredging is carried out with suction or bucket-type dredges that remove sand and gravel from the bottom of a lake or river.

After mining, sand and gravel are transported by conveyors, trucks, barges, or earth movers to the aggregate plants where they are either stockpiled or dumped into hoppers. Sand and gravel are then transported by belt conveyors, hydraulic pumps, or bucket elevators to scalping screens. Materials that pass through scalping screens are fed into sizing screens, which consist of either horizontal or sloped single or multi-deck vibrating screens. Oversize materials are directed to crushers for size reduction before returning to the screening process.

After screening, sized gravel is stockpiled and sand is directed to log washers or rotary scrubbers for the removal of clay and impurities. After scrubbing, sand is sized by water classification, and then dewatered by hydroseparators or separatory cones before being stockpiled.

Industrial Sand And Gravel

Industrial sand and gravel are mined from open pits of quartz-rich sand and sandstone.

After mining, the materials are transported by trucks or conveyors to the aggregate plants where they are stockpiled and crushed. For primary and secondary crushing, gyratory crushers, jaw crushers, and impact mills are used. After crushing, the materials are further ground to smaller sizes (50 micrometers or smaller) by hammer mills or jet mills, and then classified by screening process(es).

After initial crushing and screening, industrial sand and gravel are washed and classified again before being scrubbed to remove surface stains and further deslimed. The purified sand is conveyed to drainage bins and is then dried in rotary dryers. After drying, industrial sand is cooled and classified again before being stockpiled or packaged for shipment

Concrete Batching

Concrete is mainly composed of water, cement, sand, and coarse aggregate. Mineral admixtures or pozzolans such as fly ash and ground granulated blast-furnace slag may be added to reduce permeability, increase strength, or influence other concrete properties. Chemical admixtures may also be added to entrain air or modify the setting rate.

Approximately 75% of the U.S. concrete is produced at concrete batch plants. Many plants are located near aggregate sources; others may be temporarily set up near major job sites. At most of the concrete batch plants, the above constituents are gravity fed (charged) from the weigh hopper into the mixer trucks, which mix the ingredients on the way to the job sites (dry batch operation). The concrete may also be charged into a central mix drum and transferred to a truck (wet batch operation). The remaining manufactured concrete includes concrete masonry and precast products, such as concrete bricks, paving stones, structural components, bridge girders, and panel for cladding.

Typical equipment in a concrete batch plant includes conveyors, elevators, elevated storage bins and silos, weight hoppers, and mixers.

The primary concern is particulate matter, mostly from cement dust. Cement is so fine that it contains approximately 150 billion particles per pound, about 10% to 20% of which are smaller than five microns in diameter. Dust may also come from pozzolan, sand, and aggregates. These dust particulates are generated during the transferring and mixing of materials, as well as from sand and aggregate open storage piles. The movement of heavy trucks on unpaved or dusty surfaces around the plants also generates dust. Typical dust controls at concrete batch plants may include water sprays, dust suppressants, hoods, and baghouses.

Hot Mix Asphalt

Hot mix asphalt is a mixture of size-graded, high quality aggregate, and, as a binder, liquid asphalt cement, which is heated and mixed in measured quantities. To produce good quality hot mix asphalt, certain amounts of fine aggregate less than 74 micrometers are required. Today, reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP) is widely used in the mixture. Aggregate and RAP usually constitute over 92% by weight of the total mixture.

Hot mix asphalt is manufactured by batch mix, continuous mix, parallel flow drum mix, and counterflow drum mix plants, which can be permanent, skid-mounted, or portable. In 1996, there were approximately 2,300 batch plants and 1,000 parallel flow drum mix plants out of 3,600 estimated active hot mix asphalt plants in the United States, and they produced approximately 240 million tons and 260 million tons, respectively. Today, the majority is the counterflow drum mix plants (about 85%) while batch plants and parallel flow drum plants account for 10% and 5% of the total, respectively.

In general, at the hot mix asphalt plants, dust particulates are generated during conveying, screening, and mixing of materials, as well as from aggregate open storage piles. The movement of heavy trucks on unpaved or dusty surfaces around the plants also generates dust. Typical dust controls may include water sprays, hoods, enclosures, and baghouses.

Batch Mix

With the batch mix process, aggregate is dried by a rotary dryer. The hot aggregate is then screened, and according to its grade (size), is transferred to individual bins over a weight hopper. The aggregate with desired mix and weight is dry-mixed in a mixer (pug mill) for six to 10 seconds. The appropriate amount of liquid asphalt cement and RAP are transferred to the pug mill. The total mixing time usually is less than 60 seconds. The hot mix is stored in a silo or transferred directly into an asphalt truck.

Parallel Flow Drum Mix

With the parallel flow drum mix process, the size-graded aggregate is transferred to the drum at the burner end. As the drum rotates, the aggregate and the combustion products move parallel toward the other end of the drum. Appropriate amount of liquid asphalt cement is introduced in the mixing zone located in the middle of the drum. The mixture is discharged at the end of the drum and is conveyed to either a surge bin or a silo for loading into a transport truck.

This mixing process captures a substantial amount of aggregate dust, therefore, lowering the load on the downstream PM₁₀ collection equipment. As a result, only primary dust collection equipment such as baghouse is needed.

Counterflow Drum Mix

With the counterflow drum mix process, the aggregate flow in opposite direction to the exhaust gases. In addition, the liquid asphalt cement mixing zone is located behind a burner flame zone. As a result, this process is expected to generate less organic emissions compared to the parallel flow drum mix.

Available Control Technologies:

Enclosed Conveyors

PM₁₀ emissions from the open conveyors are generated due to the following reasons: wind impaction on the open conveyors, conveyor belt vibrations during the delivery of materials, residual materials that remain on the return side of the conveyor belt, and materials that fall to the ground and become airborne or are tracked outside of the facility. A conveyor that is inside a tube or a similar construction that is dust impermeable would eliminate PM₁₀ emissions. Dust curtains can be used to contain dust within a conveyor enclosure. They should be installed at the head, or ends to provide easy access during maintenance. However, ventilation in the conveyor tube is usually required for worker safety; therefore, the ventilation system should be equipped with PM₁₀ filters. According to the South Coast Air Quality Management District final staff report for proposed Rule 1157 (PM₁₀ Emission Reductions From Aggregate And Related Operations) dated December 2004, the estimated cost for enclosed conveyors is \$1,000 per foot and yearly maintenance is required (according to Ed Morris of Parkson Inc., a company in Florida that manufactures the enclosed conveyors). The enclosure can be quite expensive and the maintenance associated with the enclosure is an issue for aggregate operations where the conveyors are usually many miles long. This system is not currently employed by any of the aggregate operations in the United States.

According to the Final Revised PM₁₀ State Implementation Plan (SIP) For The Salt River Area, August 2004, retrofitting existing plants with updated controls can be resource intensive. Suction shrouds can cost \$40,000 and suction shroud/baghouse systems range from \$25,000 to \$50,000. A cost analysis was performed on one baghouse that was assumed to be 5,000 actual cubic feet per minute of air intake. The baghouse would be installed on bin/silo vents to

achieve a 10.7% reduction in overall total point source non-stack emissions or a reduction of 20.3 tons. The cost of the equipment and annual operating costs for one baghouse are: total capital investment - \$23,782 and annual operation costs - \$69,538

A cost analysis was performed on one baghouse with a suction shroud. The baghouse was assumed to be 5,000 actual cubic feet per minute of air intake and the suction shroud was assumed to have a face area of 36 ft². The baghouse and suction shroud would be installed on bin/silo vents conveyors, crushers and drop points to achieve a 13.4% reduction in overall total point source non-stack emissions or a reduction of 25.5 tons. The cost of the equipment and annual operating costs for one baghouse and one suction shroud are: total capital investment - \$30,243 and annual operating costs - \$89,566. In addition, the Air Quality Standard Permit for Concrete Batch Plants from the Texas Commission On Environmental Quality shows that to retrofit plants with a baghouse and suction shroud would cost \$40,000.

Open Conveyors With Dust Suppressants

An automated dust suppressant spray system can be installed at the transfer points to dampen or stabilize materials transported on open or partially enclosed conveyors; hence would lessen PM₁₀ emissions. For open or partially enclosed conveyors and tunnel feeds, a daily good housekeeping is essential to inspect fallout of materials from belt vibrations, and from residual materials that adhere to the belt and fall out on the belt return side. These control methods are commercially available and currently are implemented by many affected facilities.

Dust Suppressants

Dust suppressants including water and chemical surfactant (in both liquid and foam forms) are utilized to suppress the formation of airborne dust. The liquid spray dust suppression system is utilized to control PM₁₀ emissions from material handling at conveyor transfer points and to stabilize open storage piles as well as unpaved roads. The wetting agent can be water or a combination of water and chemical surfactant. There are several types of chemical surfactants commercially available; however, magnesium chloride and calcium chloride are the most popular. According to the 1983 EPA's research, chemical surfactant reduces the surface tension of water; hence, reduces the quantity of water necessary to achieve a good control by a minimum ratio of 4:1.

South Western Sealcoating, Inc., a vendor of a magnesium chloride product, indicated that magnesium chloride has been used for years by the mining industry on haul roads. The Arizona Department Of Environmental Quality, Office Of Water Quality has granted permission for the use of magnesium chloride dust suppressants (Sobchak, 1989)

Micron-sized foam application is an alternative to water spray system. The foam system can provide greater control at lower additional moisture rate than liquid spray system; however, the foam should be distributed throughout the materials rather than covering them. In addition, the amount applied should allow foam to dissipate. The presence of foam in the materials indicates that either too much foam was used or foam was not adequately dispersed within the materials.

According to the Final Revised PM₁₀ State Implementation Plan (SIP) For The Salt River Area, August 2004, the 1997 South Coast Air Quality Management District staff report for Rule 1186 (applicable to unpaved roads within the South Coast Air Basin) includes the following emission reduction percentages for various control options: 94% reduction for paving, 75% reduction for applying chemical stabilizers, and 50% reduction for a 15 mph speed limit. And based on the Texas Commission for Environmental Quality general permit application for concrete batch plants, the emissions reduction percentages can be achieved for the following controls: 80% reduction for oiling unpaved roads, 85% reduction for application of chemical foam, 90% reduction for paving and sweeping, 95% reduction for paving and watering, 98% reduction for paving and wet sweeping, and 99% reduction for paving and foam application.

Costs for unpaved road treatment were estimated in the 1997 South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1186 staff report to be \$350,000 per mile of paved road, \$16,107 per mile using chemical stabilizers, \$800 total per mile for speed limit reduction based upon \$200 per sign and four signs per mile. The overall cost-effectiveness of the South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1186 unpaved road treatment requirements was estimated at \$958 per ton of PM₁₀ reduction.

Rumble Grates

Rumble grates are wheel shaker devices consisting of raised dividers (rails, pipe, or grate) of minimum three inches tall and six inches apart and 20 feet long. As a vehicle passes over the rumble grate, vibration is produced to shake dust off the wheels.

According to the South Coast Air Quality Management District final socioeconomic report for proposed Rule 1157 (PM₁₀ Emission Reductions From Aggregate And Related Operations), December 3, 2004, each rumble grate is estimated to cost \$5000 with an additional \$500 for installation. Rumble grates are expected to last 10 years.

Wheel Washers

A wheel washer system provides a thorough rinsing of the entire circumference of the tires and rims of a vehicle before exiting the facility. Typically, a sensor is used to activate the wheel washer before trucks/trailers enter, thereby ensuring that all four tires are in contact with water spray. Installing a rumble grate before the wheel washer would remove excessive dust from the tires and slow down the truck/trailer so that the wheel washer can be most effective.

Effective wheel washers are designed so that water runoff flows away from the truck/trailer, preventing re-entrainment of dust onto the tires.

According to the South Coast Air Quality Management District final socioeconomic report for proposed Rule 1157 (PM₁₀ Emission Reductions From Aggregate And Related Operations), December 3, 2004, a wheel washer is estimated to cost \$50,000. The installation cost, including soil preparation, is estimated to cost an additional \$10,000. Wheel washers are expected to last 10 years. Based on information obtained from NESCO (a vendor of misting systems), approximately 40 gallons of water per truck would be needed by the wheel washer.

Truck Transport

Trucks/trailers with open tops that are used to transport aggregates need to be leveled and covered with tarps. In addition, haul/access roads and facility entries and exits are required to be stabilized with pavement, a cohesive hard surface, gravel or other suitable material, or a dust suppressant, other than water. According to South Coast Air Quality Management District final socioeconomic report for proposed Rule 1157 (PM₁₀ Emission Reductions From Aggregate And Related Operations), December 3, 2004, if unpaved roads are stabilized with a dust suppressant, other than water, then the cost is estimated to be 2 cents per square feet of treated area (including labor) with an application frequency of twice per year.

Open Storage Piles And Material Handling

Operations that use minerals in aggregate form typically have open storage piles and material handling activities/areas. Material handling activities/areas and open storage piles are often left uncovered, partially because of the need for frequent material transfer into or out of storage. As a result, material handling activities/areas and open storage piles are significant sources of particulate matter emissions. As front loaders and trucks add and remove materials from these points, a significant amount of particulate matter emissions are generated.

Currently, Rule 310 (Fugitive Dust) includes fugitive dust control measures for open storage piles at industrial sources and construction sources. The proposed revisions in Rule 316 include fugitive dust control measures specific to open storage piles and material handling activities/areas at nonmetallic mineral processing plants, asphaltic concrete plants, and concrete plants and/or bagging operations. With the proposed revisions to Rule 316, a source subject to Rule 316 would be subject to the fugitive dust control measures in Rule 316 and not in Rule 310. In addition, with the proposed revisions to Rule 316, if a source is subject to Rule 316 but a particular activity is not subject to the specific fugitive dust control measures in Rule 316, such activity would be subject to the fugitive dust control measures in Rule 310.

Maricopa County Resources:

Historically, Rule 316 has contained only emission limitations and not fugitive dust control measures specific to non-metallic mineral processing plants, asphaltic concrete plants, and concrete plants and/or bagging operations. Sources subject to Rule 316 have been required to implement and/or comply with fugitive dust control measures described in Rule 310 (Fugitive Dust).

The proposed revisions to Rule 316 include fugitive dust control measures specific to nonmetallic mineral processing plants, asphaltic concrete plants, and concrete plants and/or bagging operations. With the proposed revisions to Rule 316, a source subject to Rule 316 would be subject to the fugitive dust control measures in Rule 316 and not in Rule 310. In addition, with the proposed revisions to Rule 316, if a source is subject to Rule 316 but not to the specific fugitive dust control measures in Rule 316, such source would be subject to the fugitive dust control measures in Rule 310.

Maricopa County currently has nine inspectors, two supervisors, and four technical staff to inspect and determine compliance at stationary sources. No change in funding is anticipated because of the proposed revisions to Rule 316. However, Maricopa County will increase inspection frequency for sources subject to Rule 316, beginning July 1, 2005, from one every two years to four times per year. Maricopa County will also re-evaluate the workload for the increase inspection frequency.

Maricopa County Emissions Inventory:

The Maricopa County Air Quality Department has primary responsibility for preparing and submitting periodic PM₁₀ emissions inventories for the Maricopa County PM₁₀ nonattainment area. A periodic PM₁₀ emissions inventory includes point, area, and nonroad mobile source emission estimates.

In June 2004, the Maricopa County Air Quality Department completed the 2002 periodic PM₁₀ emissions inventory. In preparing the 2002 periodic PM₁₀ emissions inventory, the Maricopa County Air Quality Department identified point, area, and nonroad mobile sources through its permit system database, 2002 annual emissions reports, Maricopa County Air Quality Department investigation reports, permit files and logs, or telephone contacts with sources. In addition, the Maricopa County Air Quality Department reviewed the Maricopa County Air Quality Permit system to locate sources that were not included in the previous emission inventory and to identify sources that have ceased operations since the 1999 periodic inventory was compiled.

For the purposes of the 2002 periodic PM₁₀ emissions inventory, point sources included those stationary sources within Maricopa County or within 25 miles of the Maricopa County PM₁₀ nonattainment area, which in 2002 emitted

five tons or more of PM₁₀. Point sources identified in the 2002 periodic PM₁₀ emissions inventory that are subject to Rule 316 fell into three point source categories: (1) asphalt, concrete, and tile, (2) sand and gravel, and (3) unpaved road travel. Annual tons per year of PM₁₀ emitted from the asphalt, concrete, and tile category totaled 36.78, from the sand and gravel category totaled 73.03, and from the unpaved road travel category totaled 501.47. Daily pounds per day of PM₁₀ emitted from the asphalt, concrete, and tile category totaled 237.3, from the sand and gravel category totaled 492.1, and from the unpaved road travel category totaled 3,098.7.

For the purposes of the 2002 periodic PM₁₀ emissions inventory, area sources included those stationary sources that were too small or too numerous to be treated as point sources. Areas sources identified in the 2002 periodic PM₁₀ emissions inventory that are subject to Rule 316 fell into three area source categories: (1) nonmetallic mineral processes, (2) mining and quarrying, and (3) paved/unpaved road travel on industrial sites. Annual tons per year of PM₁₀ emitted from the nonmetallic mineral processes category totaled 87.11, from the mining and quarrying category totaled 28.43, and from the paved/unpaved road travel on industrial sites category totaled 74.58. Daily pounds per day of PM₁₀ emitted from the nonmetallic mineral processes category totaled 670.1, from the mining and quarrying category totaled 177.1, and from the paved/unpaved road travel on industrial sites category totaled 543.0.

Health Costs:

PM₁₀ is a public health concern since particles of less than 10 microns in size can be deposited in, and can damage the airways of the lower respiratory tract and the gas-exchange portions of the lung. The adverse health effects of particulates, especially PM₁₀, are well documented. Various health studies have linked PM₁₀ emissions to increased respiratory infections, more severe asthma, declines in pulmonary function, and shortened life spans. Current ambient levels of PM₁₀ (30 to 150 micrograms per cubic meter) are associated with increases in the number of people that die daily from heart or lung failure. Most of these deaths are common among the elderly. However, there is strong evidence that some children are also adversely affected by PM₁₀ emissions. The Children's Health Study conducted by USC Keck School of Medicine reveals that significant lung function deficits are closely associated with exposures to particulates, nitrogen dioxide, and atmospheric acidity, and that decreased lung development may have permanent adverse effects in adulthood. The study also concludes that children who move into cleaner communities with lower levels of PM₁₀ have improvement in lung function growth rates. This conclusion means that even small emission reductions can have immediate benefits to the long-term respiratory health of children living in polluted communities.

Increases in ambient PM₁₀ levels have also been shown to result in increases in acute respiratory hospital admissions, school absences in children, and increases in the use of medications in children and adults with asthma. The American Thoracic Society's Environmental and Occupational Health Assembly reviewed current health effects literature. They report that daily fluctuations in PM₁₀ levels have been related to: acute respiratory hospital admissions in children; school and kindergarten absences; decreases in peak lung air flow rates in normal children; and, increased medication use in children and adults with asthma.

Because Maricopa County is a serious nonattainment area for PM₁₀, it is imperative to consider the medical and social costs of failing to take steps toward the improvement of the air quality. Adverse health effects from air pollution result in a number of economic and social consequences, including:

1. Medical Costs - Personal out-of-pocket expenses of the affected individual (or family), plus costs paid by insurance or Medicare, for example.
2. Work loss – Lost personal income, plus lost productivity whether the individual is compensated for the time or not. For example, some individuals may perceive no income loss because they receive sick pay, but sick pay is a cost of business and reflects lost productivity.
3. Increased Costs For Chores And Caregiving – Special caregiving and services that are not reflected in medical costs. These costs may occur, because some health effects reduce the affected individual's ability to undertake some or all normal chores. The affected individual may require extra care.
4. Other Social And Economic Costs – Restrictions on or reduced enjoyment of leisure activities, increased discomfort or inconvenience, increased pain and suffering, anxiety about the future, and concern and inconvenience to family members.

Rule Impact On Small Businesses:

A.R.S. § 41-1055 requires Maricopa County to reduce the impact on small businesses by using certain methods when they are legal and feasible in meeting the statutory objectives of the rulemaking. A small business is defined in A.R.S. § 41-1001 as a "concern, including its affiliates, which is independently owned and operated, which is not dominant in its field and which employs fewer than one hundred full-time employees or which had gross annual receipts of less than four million dollars in its last fiscal year. For purposes of a specific rule, an agency may define small business to include more persons if it finds that such a definition is necessary to adapt the rule to the needs and problems of small businesses and organizations." Maricopa County solicits input from stakeholders (i.e., small businesses) regarding administrative costs associated with compliance with proposed rulemakings and any other information relevant to the economics, small business, and consumer impact statement.

Historically, Rule 316 has contained only emission limitations and not fugitive dust control measures specific to non-metallic mineral processing plants, asphaltic concrete plants, and concrete plants and/or bagging operations. Sources subject to Rule 316 have been required to implement and/or comply with fugitive dust control measures described in Rule 310 (Fugitive Dust).

The proposed revisions to Rule 316 include fugitive dust control measures specific to nonmetallic mineral processing plants, asphaltic concrete plants, and concrete plants and/or bagging operations. With the proposed revisions to Rule 316, a source subject to Rule 316 would be subject to the fugitive dust control measures in Rule 316 and not in Rule 310. In addition, with the proposed revisions to Rule 316, if a source is subject to Rule 316 but not to the specific fugitive dust control measures in Rule 316, such source would be subject to the fugitive dust control measures in Rule 310.

Some small businesses may not be effected by the proposed revisions to Rule 316, because such revisions apply to facilities/businesses that, by definition, are 'larger' than small businesses (i.e., facilities with a rated or permitted capacity of 25 tons or more per hour of material and facilities with a minimum of 60 trucks exiting a facility on any day).

Conclusion:

Rule 316 limits the emission of particulate matter (PM₁₀) into the ambient air from any commercial and/or industrial nonmetallic mineral processing plant and/or rock product plant. Maricopa County is proposing to revise Rule 316 in order to address Best Available Control Measures (BACM) and Most Stringent Measures (MSM) proposed in the Salt River PM₁₀ State Implementation Plan (SIP) Revision.

According to the Final Revised PM₁₀ State Implementation Plan (SIP) For The Salt River Area, August 2004, industrial sources with a variety of particulate matter emissions (i.e., nonmetallic mineral processing plants, asphaltic concrete plants, concrete plants and/or bagging operations, and/or rock product plants) are located throughout the Salt River SIP Study Area. These emissions are categorized into four groups: windblown stockpiles, windblown cleared areas, industrial point sources, and industrial area sources including emissions from material handling, processes, and driving on haul roads. Considering the application of control technologies in accordance with permit requirements, the total emissions generated by the industrial sources in the Salt River SIP Study Area are approximately 1,054,000 pounds per year, based on actual emissions reported in the Maricopa County 2002 emissions inventory and on independent calculations of windblown emissions based on six high-wind days with four hours of high wind per day in a year.

In order to reduce emissions from nonmetallic mineral processing plants, asphaltic concrete plants, concrete plants and/or bagging operations, and/or rock product plants, the proposed revisions to Rule 316 include process controls (i.e., enclosures, watering systems, operational overflow warning systems/devices, and fabric filter baghouses), process emission limitations (i.e., stack emissions limitations), fugitive dust emission limitations (i.e., 20% opacity limit, 0% opacity limit at the property line, silt loading limit, silt content limit, and stabilization standards), and fugitive dust control measures (i.e., during a wind event, for open storage piles and material handling, haul/access roads, on-site traffic, off-site traffic, trackout, spillage, and night-time operations).

With the industrial sources' implementing the new requirements proposed in Rule 316, the percent reduction in emissions is estimated as follows:

- Nonmetallic mineral processing:
 - Work practice standards – 2.3%
 - Partial enclosures – 2.5%
 - Complete enclosures – 2.6%
 - Baghouse for bin/silo vents – 10.7%
 - Baghouse/suction shroud for bin/silo vents – 13.4%
- Fugitive dust controls on unpaved haul/access roads:
 - Dust suppressants – 27.5%
 - Sweeping (if 50% of unpaved haul/access roads are paved) – 21.0%
 - Watering – 25.9%

10. Name and address of department personnel with whom persons may communicate regarding the accuracy of the economic, small business, and consumer impact statement:

Name: Johanna M. Kuspert or Jo Crumbaker
Address: 1001 N. Central Ave, Suite 695
 Phoenix, AZ 85004
Telephone: (602) 506-3476 or 602-506-6705

Fax: (602) 506-6179

E-mail: jkuspert@mail.maricopa.gov or jcrumbak@mail.maricopa.gov

11. The time, place and nature of the proceedings for the amendment of the rule:

Written comments will be accepted if received between the date of this publication and March 11, 2005, 5:00 p.m. Written comments may be mailed or hand delivered to the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department (see item #4). Written comments received during the comment period will be considered formal comments to the proposed rules and will be responded to in the Notice of Final Rulemaking.

An oral proceeding will be held on March 10, 2005 at 9:00 a.m. at the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department, Suite 560 (see item #4). All comments made at this oral proceeding will be considered formal comments and will be recorded and transcribed. All formal comments will be addressed in the Notice of Final Rulemaking.

12. Any other matters prescribed by the statute that are applicable to the specific agency or to any specific rule or class of rules:

None

13. Incorporations by reference and their location in the rules:

<u>Incorporation By Reference</u>	<u>Location</u>
EPA Reference Methods 1 - 5	Rule 316, Section 502.1
ASTM Method D2216-98	Rule 316, Section 503.1
ASTM Method D1557-91	Rule 316, Section 503.2
Appendix C (Fugitive Dust Test Methods)	Rule 316, Section 504
South Coast Air Quality Management	Rule 316, Section 505
Rule 1186 Street Sweeping Certification List	

14. The full text of the rule follows:

REGULATION III - CONTROL OF AIR CONTAMINANTS

RULE 316

NONMETALLIC MINERAL ~~MINING AND~~ PROCESSING

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Adopted 07/06/93
Revised 04/21/99

MARICOPA COUNTY

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL REGULATIONS

REGULATION III - CONTROL OF AIR CONTAMINANTS

RULE 316

NONMETALLIC MINERAL ~~MINING AND~~ PROCESSING

SECTION 100 - GENERAL

101 PURPOSE: To limit the emission of particulate matter into the ambient air from any nonmetallic ~~mining operation~~ mineral processing plant or and/or rock product processing plant.

102 APPLICABILITY: The provisions of this rule shall apply to any commercial and/or industrial nonmetallic mineral ~~mining processing plant~~ and/or rock product processing plant operation. Compliance with the provisions of this rule shall not relieve any person subject to the requirements of this rule from complying with any other federally enforceable New Source Performance Standards. In such case, the more stringent standard shall apply.

SECTION 200 - DEFINITIONS: ~~For the purpose of this rule, the following definitions shall apply: See Rule 100 (General Provisions And Definitions) of these rules for definitions of terms that are used but not specifically defined in this rule.~~ For the purpose of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

201 AFFECTED OPERATION - An operation that excavates and processes nonmetallic minerals or that is related to such processing and process sources including, but not limited to, crushers, grinding mills, screening equipment, conveying systems, elevators, transfer points, bagging operations, storage bins, enclosed truck and railcar loading stations, and truck dumping.

202 AGGREGATE TRUCK - Any truck with an open top used to transport the products of nonmetallic mineral processing plants and/or rock product processing plants.

202 203 APPROVED EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM - A system for reducing particulate emissions, consisting of collection and/or control devices which are approved in writing by the Control Officer and are designed and operated in accordance with good engineering practice.

204 AREA ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC - Any retail parking lot or public roadway that is open to public travel primarily for the purposes unrelated to the dust generating operation.

203 205 ASPHALTIC CONCRETE PLANT/ASPHALT PLANT - Any facility used to manufacture asphaltic concrete by mixing graded aggregate and asphaltic cements.

204 206 BAGGING OPERATION - The mechanical process by which bags are filled with nonmetallic minerals.

207 BATCH TRUCK - Any truck that loads and transports products produced by batch.

205 208 BELT CONVEYOR - A conveying device that transports material from one location to another by means of an endless belt that is carried on a series of idlers and routed around a pulley at each end.

209 BERMS AND GUARD RAILS - A pile or mound of material along an elevated roadway capable of moderating or limiting the force of a vehicle in order to impede the vehicle's passage over the bank of the roadway.

210 BULK MATERIAL - Any material including, but not limited to, earth, rock, silt, sediment, sand, gravel, soil, fill, aggregate less than two inches in length or diameter (i.e., aggregate base course (ABC)), dirt, mud, demolition debris, cotton, trash, cinders, pumice, saw dust, feeds, grains, fertilizers, fluff (from shredders), and dry concrete, that are capable of producing fugitive dust.

211 COHESIVE HARD SURFACE - Any material including, but not limited to, pavement, recycled asphalt mixed

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- with a binder, or a dust suppressant other than water applied and maintained as a roadway surface.
- 206 **212** **CONCRETE PLANT** - Any facility used to manufacture concrete by mixing water, aggregate, and cement.
- 207 **213** **CONVEYING SYSTEM** - A device for transporting materials from one piece of equipment or location to another location within a facility. Conveying systems include, but are not limited to, feeders, belt conveyers, bucket elevators and ~~pneumatic~~ pneumatic pressure control systems.
- 208 **214** **CRUSHER** - A machine used to crush any nonmetallic minerals including, but not limited to, the following types: jaw, gyratory, cone, roll, rod mill, hammermill, and impactor.
- 215** **DISTURBED SURFACE AREA** - A portion of the earth's surface (or material placed thereupon) which has been physically moved, uncovered, destabilized, or otherwise modified from its undisturbed native condition, thereby increasing the potential for the emission of fugitive dust.
- 209 **216** **DRY MIX CONCRETE PLANT** - Any facility used to manufacture a mixture of aggregate and cements without the addition of water.
- 217** **DUST GENERATING OPERATION** - Any activity capable of generating fugitive dust including, but not limited to, land clearing, earthmoving, weed abatement by discing or blading, excavating, construction, demolition, bulk material handling, storage and/or transporting operations, vehicle use and movement, the operation of any outdoor equipment, or unpaved parking lots. For the purpose of this rule, landscape maintenance and playing on or maintaining a field used for non-motorized sports shall not be considered a dust generating operation. However, landscape maintenance shall not include grading, trenching, or any other mechanized surface disturbing activities performed to establish initial landscapes or to redesign existing landscapes.
- 218** **DUST SUPPRESSANT** - Water, hygroscopic material, solution of water and chemical surfactant, foam, non-toxic chemical stabilizer, or any other dust palliative, which is not prohibited for ground surface application by the EPA or the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), or any applicable law, rule, or regulation, as a treatment material for reducing fugitive dust emissions.
- 210 **219** **ENCLOSED TRUCK OR RAILCAR LOADING STATION** - That portion of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant where nonmetallic minerals are loaded by an enclosed conveying system into enclosed trucks or railcars.
- 220** **END OF WORK DAY** - The end of a working period that may include one or more work shifts but not later than 8 p.m.
- 221** **FABRIC FILTER BAGHOUSE** - Tube-shaped filter bags/Long small-diameter fabric tubes referred to as "bags" arranged in parallel flow paths designed to separate particles and flue gas.
- 222** **FREEBOARD** - The vertical distance between the top edge of a cargo container area and the highest point at which the bulk material contacts the sides, front, and back of a cargo container area.
- 223** **FUGITIVE DUST CONTROL MEASURE** - A technique, practice, or procedure used to prevent or minimize the generation, emission, entrainment, suspension, and/or airborne transport of fugitive dust.
- 224** **FUGITIVE DUST CONTROL TECHNICIAN** - A person with the authority to expeditiously employ sufficient fugitive dust control measures to ensure compliance with Rule 316 of these rules at an active operation.
- 211 **225** **FUGITIVE DUST EMISSION** - Particulate matter ~~that is not collected by a capture system and that is released to and suspended~~ entrained in the ambient air; and is caused from human and/or natural activities.
- 226** **GEOTEXTILE** - Permeable textile including, but not limited to, mesh, net, or even grid that is used in contact with soil or rocks with the purpose of adding stability to a gravel pad.
- 212 **227** **GRINDING MILL** - A machine used for the wet or dry fine crushing of any nonmetallic mineral. Grinding mills include, but are not limited to, the following types: hammer, roller, rod, pebble and ball, and fluid energy. The grinding mill includes the air conveying system, air separator, or air classifier, where such systems are used.
- 228** **HAUL/ACCESS ROAD** - Any on-site unpaved road that is used by haul trucks to carry materials from the quarry to different locations within the facility.
- 229** **HAUL TRUCK** - Any fully or partially open-bodied self-propelled vehicle including any non-motorized attachments, such as but not limited to, trailers or other conveyances that are connected to or propelled by the actual motorized portion of the vehicle used for transporting bulk materials.
- 230** **INFREQUENT OPERATIONS** - Operations that have State mine identification, approved reclamation plans and bonding as required by State Mining And Reclamation Act of 1975, and only operate on an average of 52 days per year over the past three years from (the adoption date of this rule).
- 231** **MATERIAL DELIVERY TRUCK** - Any truck that loads and transports product to customers.
- 232** **MIXER TRUCK** - Any truck that mixes cement and other ingredients in a drum to produce concrete.
- 233** **MOTOR VEHICLE** - A self-propelled vehicle for use on the public roads and highways of the State of Arizona and required to be registered under the Arizona State Uniform Motor Vehicle Act, including any non-motorized attachments, such as but not limited to, trailers or other conveyances which are connected to or propelled by the actual motorized portion of the vehicle.
- 234** **NEW FACILITY** - A facility subject to this rule that has not been mined or excavated by such facility prior to

xxxx xx, 2005 (30 days after the Maricopa County Board Of Supervisors approves/adopts Rule 316).

- ~~213~~ **235** **NONMETALLIC MINERAL** - Any of the following minerals or any mixture of which the majority is any of the following minerals:
- ~~213-1~~ **235.1** Crushed and broken stone, including limestone, dolomite, granite, rhyolite, traprock, sandstone, quartz, quartzite, marl, marble, slate, shale, oil shale, and shell.
- ~~213-2~~ **235.2** Sand and gravel.
- ~~213-3~~ **235.3** Clay including kaolin, fireclay, bentonite, fuller's earth, ball clay, and common clay.
- ~~213-4~~ **235.4** Rock salt.
- ~~213-5~~ **235.5** Gypsum.
- ~~213-6~~ **235.6** Sodium compounds including sodium carbonate, sodium chloride, and sodium sulfate.
- ~~213-7~~ **235.7** Pumice.
- ~~213-8~~ **235.8** Gilsonite.
- ~~213-9~~ **235.9** Talc and pyrophyllite.
- ~~213-10~~ **235.10** Boron including borax, kernite, and colemanite.
- ~~213-11~~ **235.11** Barite.
- ~~213-12~~ **235.12** Fluorspar.
- ~~213-13~~ **235.13** Feldspar.
- ~~213-14~~ **235.14** Diatomite.
- ~~213-15~~ **235.15** Perlite.
- ~~213-16~~ **235.16** Vermiculite.
- ~~213-17~~ **235.17** Mica.
- ~~213-18~~ **235.18** Kyanite including andalusite, sillimanite, topaz, and dumortierite.
- ~~213-19~~ **235.19** Coal.
- ~~214~~ **236** **NONMETALLIC MINERAL PROCESSING PLANT** - Any facility utilizing any combination of equipment or machinery that is used to mine, excavate, separate, combine, crush, or grind any nonmetallic mineral including, but not limited to, lime plants, coal fired power plants, steel mills, asphalt plants, concrete plants, Portland cement plants, and sand and gravel plants. Rock Product Processing Plants are included in this definition.
- 237** **OPEN AREAS AND VACANT LOTS** - Any of the following described in Section 237.1 through Section 237.4 of this rule. For the purpose of this rule, vacant portions of residential or commercial lots that are immediately adjacent and owned and/or operated by the same individual or entity are considered one open area or vacant lot.
- 237.1** An unsubdivided or undeveloped tract of land adjoining a developed or partially developed residential, industrial, institutional, governmental, or commercial area.
- 237.2** A subdivided residential, industrial, institutional, governmental, or commercial lot that contains no approved or permitted buildings or structures of a temporary or permanent nature.
- 237.3** A partially developed residential, industrial, institutional, governmental, or commercial lot.
- 237.4A** tract of land, in the nonattainment area, adjoining agricultural property.
- 238** **OPEN STORAGE PILE** - Any accumulation of bulk material with a 5% or greater silt content which in any one point attains a height of three feet and covers a total surface area of 150 square feet or more. Silt content shall be assumed to be 5% or greater unless a person can show, by testing in accordance with ASTM Method C136-01 or other equivalent method approved in writing by the Control Officer and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), that the silt content is less than 5%. For the purpose of this rule, the definition of open storage pile does not include berms and guard rails that are installed to comply with 30 Code Of Federal Regulations (CFR) 56.93000.
- 239** **OVERBURDEN OPERATION** - An operation that removes and/or strips soil, rock, or other materials that lie above a natural nonmetallic mineral deposit and/or in-between a natural nonmetallic mineral deposit.
- ~~215~~ **PARTICULATE MATTER** - Any material, except uncombined water, which has a nominal aerodynamic diameter smaller than 100 microns (micrometers), and which exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at actual conditions.
- ~~216~~ **240** **PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSIONS** - Any and all finely divided solid or liquid materials other than uncombined water released to the ambient air as measured by the applicable state and federal test methods.
- 241** **PAVE** - To apply and maintain asphalt, concrete, or other similar material to a roadway surface (i.e., asphaltic concrete, concrete pavement, chip seal, rubberized asphalt, or recycled asphalt mixed with a binder).
- 242** **PORTLAND CEMENT PLANT** - Any facility that manufactures Portland Cement using either a wet or dry process.
- 243** **PRESSURE CONTROL SYSTEM** - System in which loads are moved in the proper sequence, at the correct time, and at the desired speed through use of valves that control the direction of air flow, regulate actuator speed,

- and respond to changes in air pressure.
- 217 **244** **PROCESS** - One or more operations including those using equipment and technology in the production of goods or services or the control of by-products or waste.
- 218 **245** **PROCESS SOURCE** - The last operation of a process or a distinctly separate process which produces an air contaminant and which is not a pollution abatement operation.
- 246** **PRODUCTION WORK SHIFT** – An eight hour operating period based on the 24-hour operating schedule.
- 247** **PUBLIC ROADWAYS** - Any roadways that are open to public travel.
- 248** **RETURNED PRODUCTS** – Left-over concrete or asphalt products that were not used at a job site and were returned to the facility.
- 249** **RUMBLE GRATE** – A system where the vehicle is vibrated while traveling over grates with the purpose of removing dust and other debris.
- 219 **250** **SCREENING OPERATION** - A device that separates material according to its size by passing undersize material through one or more mesh surfaces (screens) in series and retaining oversize material on the mesh surfaces (screens).
- 251** **SILT** - Any aggregate material with a particle size less than 75 micrometers in diameter, which passes through a No. 200 Sieve.
- 252** **SPILLAGE** - Any quantity of nonmetallic minerals/materials that spill while being processed or after having been processed by an affected operation, where such spilled nonmetallic minerals/materials can generate or cause fugitive dust emissions.
- 220 **253** **STACK EMISSIONS** - The particulate matter emissions that are released to the atmosphere from a capture system through a building vent, stack or other point source discharge.
- 254** **STAGING AREA** – A place where aggregate trucks and mixer trucks temporarily queue for their loading or unloading.
- 221 **255** **STORAGE BIN** - A facility enclosure, hopper, silo or surge bin for the storage of nonmetallic minerals prior to further processing or loading.
- 256** **TEMPORARY FACILITY** - A facility that occupies a designated site for not more than 180 days in a calendar year.
- 257** **TRACKOUT** - Any and all bulk materials that adhere to and agglomerate on the surfaces of motor vehicles, haul trucks, and/or equipment (including tires) and that have fallen or been deposited onto a paved area accessible to the public.
- 258** **TRACKOUT CONTROL DEVICE** - A gravel pad, grizzly, wheel washer, rumble grate, paved area, truck washer, or other equivalent trackout control device located at the point of intersection of an unpaved area and a paved area accessible to the public that controls and prevents trackout and/or removes particulate matter from tires and the exterior surfaces of aggregate trucks, haul trucks, and/or motor vehicles that traverse a facility.
- 222 **259** **TRANSFER POINT** - A point in a conveying operation where nonmetallic mineral is transferred from or to a belt conveyor except for transfer to a stockpile.
- 223 **260** **TRUCK DUMPING** - The unloading of nonmetallic minerals from movable vehicles designed to transport nonmetallic minerals from one location to another. Movable vehicles include, but are not limited to, trucks, front end loaders, skip hoists, and railcars.
- 261** **TRUCK WASHER** – A system that is used to wash the entire surface and the tires of a truck.
- 262** **UNPAVED ROAD** – Any roads, equipment paths, or travel ways that are not covered by typical roadway materials. Public unpaved roads are any unpaved roadway owned by Federal, State, county, municipal, or governmental or quasi-governmental agencies. Private unpaved roads are all other unpaved roadways not defined as public. Unpaved internal roads are private unpaved roads within the facility's property boundary.
- 263** **URBAN OR SUBURBAN AREA** - The definition of urban or suburban area is included in Section 237 (Definition Of Open Areas And Vacant Lots) of this rule.
- 224 **264** **VENT** - An opening through which there is mechanically or naturally induced air flow for the purpose of exhausting air carrying particulate matter.
- 265** **WHEEL WASHER** – A system that is capable of washing the entire circumference of each wheel of the vehicle.
- 266** **WIND-BLOWN DUST** - Visible emissions, from any disturbed surface area, that are generated by wind action alone.

267 WIND EVENT - When the 60-minute average wind speed is greater than 25 miles per hour.

SECTION 300 - STANDARDS

301 LIMITATIONS **NONMETALLIC MINERAL PROCESSING PLANTS - PROCESS EMISSION**

LIMITATIONS AND CONTROLS: No person shall discharge or cause or allow to be discharged into the ambient air:

301.1 **Process Emission Limitations:** The owner and/or operator of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant shall not discharge or cause or allow to be discharged into the ambient air:

- a.** Stack emissions exceeding 7% opacity and containing more than 0.02 grains/dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf) (50 mg/dscm) of particulate matter. Such stack emissions shall be vented to a properly sized fabric filter baghouse.
- ~~301.2~~ **b.** Fugitive dust emissions exceeding 7% opacity from any transfer point on a conveying system.
- ~~301.3~~ **c.** Fugitive dust emissions exceeding 15% opacity from any crusher.
- ~~301.4~~ **d.** Fugitive dust emissions exceeding 10% opacity from any affected operation or process source, excluding truck dumping directly into any screening operation, feed hopper, or crusher.
- ~~301.5~~ **e.** Fugitive dust emissions exceeding 20% opacity from truck dumping directly into any screening operation, feed hopper, or crusher.

301.2 **Controls:** For crushing and screening facilities, the owner and/or operator of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant shall implement all of the following process controls:

- a.** Enclose sides of all shaker screens.
- b.** Permanently mount watering systems (e.g., spray bars or an equivalent control) on:
 - (1)** Inlet and outlet of all crushers;
 - (2)** Outlet of all shaker screens; and
 - (3)** Outlet of all material transfer points, excluding wet plants.

302 LIMITATIONS **ASPHALTIC CONCRETE PLANTS - PROCESS EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND**

CONTROLS: No person shall discharge or cause or allow to be discharged into the ambient air:

302.1 Stack emissions exceeding 20% opacity and containing more than 0.04 gr/dscf (90 mg/dscm) of particulate matter. **Process Emission Limitations:** The owner and/or operator of an asphaltic concrete plant shall not discharge or cause or allow to be discharged into the ambient air:

- a.** For non-rubberized asphaltic concrete plants, stack emissions exceeding 5% opacity and containing more than 0.04 gr/dscf (90 mg mg/dscm) of particulate matter over a six-minute period.
- b.** For rubberized asphaltic concrete plants (when producing rubberized asphalt only), stack emissions exceeding 20% opacity and containing more than 0.04 gr/dscf (90 mg mg/dscm) of particulate matter over a six-minute period.
- c.** From all cement, lime, and/or fly-ash storage silo(s), fugitive dust emissions exceeding 20% opacity.

302.2 Fugitive dust emissions exceeding 20% opacity from any other affected operation or process source. **Controls:** The owner and/or operator of an asphaltic concrete plant shall implement all of the following process controls:

- a.** On all cement, lime, and/or fly-ash storage silo(s), install an operational overflow warning system/device. The system/device shall be designed to alert operator(s) to stop the loading operation when the cement, lime, and/or fly-ash storage silo(s) are reaching a capacity that could adversely impact pollution abatement equipment.
- b.** On all existing cement, lime, and/or fly-ash storage silo(s), install a properly sized fabric filter baghouse, with an opacity limit of not greater than 5% over a six-minute period.
- c.** On all new cement, lime, and/or fly-ash storage silo(s), install a properly sized fabric filter baghouse or equivalent device designed to meet a maximum outlet grain loading of 0.01 gr/dscf, with an opacity limit of not greater than 5% over a six-minute period.
- d.** From all drum dryers, control and vent exhaust to a properly sized fabric filter baghouse, with an opacity limit of not greater than 5% over a six-minute period.

303 LIMITATIONS **CONCRETE PLANTS AND BAGGING OPERATIONS: CONCRETE PLANTS AND/OR**

BAGGING OPERATIONS - PROCESS EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND CONTROLS: No person shall discharge or cause or allow to be discharged into the ambient air:

303.1 Stack emissions exceeding 7% opacity. **Process Emission Limitations:** The owner and/or operator of a concrete plant and/or bagging operation shall not discharge or cause or allow to be discharged into the ambient air:

- a.** Stack emissions exceeding 7% opacity.
- ~~303.2~~ **b.** Fugitive dust emissions exceeding 10% opacity from any affected operation or process source, excluding truck dumping directly into any screening operation, feed hopper, or crusher.
- ~~303.3~~ **c.** Fugitive dust emissions exceeding 20% opacity from truck dumping directly into any screening operation, feed hopper, or crusher.

~~303.3~~**303.2** Fugitive dust emissions exceeding 20% opacity from truck dumping directly into any screening operation, feed hopper, or crusher. **Controls:** The owner and/or operator of a concrete plant and/or bagging operation shall

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implement the following process sources:

- a. On all cement, lime, and/or fly-ash storage silo(s), install an operational overflow warning system/device. The system/device shall be designed to alert operator(s) to stop the loading operation when the cement, lime, and/or fly-ash storage silo(s) are reaching a capacity that could adversely impact pollution abatement equipment.
- b. On existing cement, lime, and/or fly-ash storage silo(s), install a properly sized fabric filter baghouse, with an opacity limit of not greater than 5% over a six-minute period.
- c. On new cement, lime, and/or fly-ash storage silos, install a properly sized fabric filter baghouse or equivalent device designed to meet a maximum outlet grain loading of 0.01 gr/dscf.
- d. On dry mix concrete plant loading stations/truck mixed product, implement one of the following process controls:
 - (1) Install a rubber fill tube;
 - (2) Install a water spray;
 - (3) Install a properly sized fabric filter baghouse or delivery system;
 - (4) Enclose mixer loading stations such that no visible emissions occur; or
 - (5) Conduct mixer loading stations in an enclosed process building such that no visible emissions from the building occur during the mixing activities.
- e. On cement silo filling processing/loading operations controls, install a pressure control system designed to shut-off cement silo filling processes/loading operations, if pressure from delivery truck is excessive, as defined in O&M Plan.

304 ~~LIMITATIONS OTHER ASSOCIATED OPERATIONS:~~ All other activities affected operations or process sources not specifically listed in Sections 301, 302, or 303 of this rule associated with the ~~mining and~~ processing of nonmetallic minerals, all other fugitive dust emission limitations not specifically listed in Section 306 of this rule, all other fugitive dust control measures not specifically listed in Section 307 of this rule, and all overburden operations shall, at a minimum, meet the provisions of Rule 310 of these rules.

305 ~~REQUIREMENT FOR AIR POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT AND APPROVED EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM (ECS) MONITORING EQUIPMENT:~~ For the purposes of this rule, an emission control system (ECS) is a system for reducing emissions of particulates, consisting of both collection and control devices, which are approved in writing by the Control Officer and are designed and operated in accordance with good engineering practices.

305.1 Operation And Maintenance (O&M) Plan Requirements For ECS:

- a. An owner ~~or~~ and/or operator of a facility shall provide and maintain, readily available on-site at all times, (an) O&M Plan(s) for any ECS, any other emission processing equipment, and any ECS monitoring devices that are used pursuant to this rule or to an air pollution control permit.
- b. The owner ~~or~~ and/or operator of a facility shall submit to the Control Officer for approval the O&M Plan(s) ~~or for~~ each ECS and ~~or for~~ each ECS monitoring device that is used pursuant to this rule.
- c. The owner ~~or~~ and/or operator of a facility shall comply with all the identified actions and schedules provided in each O&M Plan.

305.2 Providing And Maintaining ECS Monitoring Devices: ~~An owner or and/or operator of a facility operating an ECS pursuant to this rule shall install, maintain, and calibrate monitoring devices described in the O&M Plan Plan(s).~~ The monitoring devices shall measure pressures, rates of flow, and/or other operating conditions necessary to determine if the control devices are functioning properly.

305.3 O&M Plan Responsibility: ~~An owner or and/or operator of a facility that is required to have an O&M Plan pursuant to subsection 305.1 Section 305.1 of this rule must fully comply with all O&M Plans that the owner or and/or operator has submitted for approval, even if such O&M Plans have not yet been approved, unless notified in writing by the Control Officer.~~

306 FUGITIVE DUST EMISSION LIMITATIONS:

306.1 20% Opacity Limitation: ~~The owner and/or operator of a facility shall not discharge or cause or allow to be discharged into the ambient air fugitive dust emissions exceeding 20% opacity, in accordance with the test methods described in Section 502 of this rule and in Appendix C (Fugitive Dust Test Methods) of these rules.~~

306.2 Visible Emission Limitation Beyond Property Line: ~~An owner and/or operator of a facility shall not cause or allow fugitive dust emissions from any active operation, open storage pile, or disturbed surface area associated with such facility such that the presence of such fugitive dust emissions remain visible in the atmosphere beyond the property line of such facility.~~

306.3 Wind Event: ~~The fugitive dust emission limitations described in Section 306.1 and Section 306.2 of this rule shall not apply during a wind event, if the owner and/or operator of a facility meets the following conditions:~~

- a. Has implemented the fugitive dust control measures described in Section 307 of this rule, as applicable;
- b. Has compiled and retained records, in accordance with Section 501.4 of this rule, and has documented by records the occurrence of a wind event on the day(s) in question. The occurrence of a wind event must be

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determined by the nearest Maricopa County Environmental Services Department Air Quality Division monitoring station, from any other certified meteorological station, or by a wind instrument that is calibrated according to manufacturer's standards and that is located at the site being checked; and

- c.** Has implemented the following high wind fugitive dust control measures, as applicable:
- (1)** For an active operation, implement one of the following fugitive dust control measures, in accordance with the test methods described in Section 503 and Section 504 of this rule and in Appendix C (Fugitive Dust Test Methods) of these rules:
 - (a)** Cease active operation that may contribute to an exceedance of the fugitive dust emission limitations described in Section 306.1 and Section 306.2 of this rule for the duration of the wind event and, if active operation is ceased for the remainder of the work day, stabilize the area; or
 - (b)** Maintain a visible crust by applying water or other suitable dust suppressant other than water or by implementing another fugitive dust control measure, in sufficient quantities to meet the stabilization standards described in Section 503 and Section 504 of this rule.
 - (2)** For an open storage pile, implement one of the following fugitive dust control measures, in accordance with the test methods described in Section 503 and Section 504 of this rule and in Appendix C (Fugitive Dust Test Methods) of these rules:
 - (a)** Maintain a visible crust by applying water or other suitable dust suppressant other than water or by implementing another fugitive dust control measure, in sufficient quantities to meet the stabilization standards described in Section 503 and Section 504 of this rule.
 - (b)** Cover open storage pile with tarps, plastic, or other material such that wind will not remove the covering.
 - (3)** For a disturbed surface area, implement one of the following fugitive dust control measures, in accordance with the test methods described in Section 503 and Section 504 of this rule and in Appendix C (Fugitive Dust Test Methods) of these rules:
 - (a)** Uniformly apply and maintain surface gravel or a dust suppressant other than water; or
 - (b)** Maintain a visible crust by applying water or other suitable dust suppressant other than water or by implementing another fugitive dust control measure, in sufficient quantities to meet the stabilization standards described in Section 503 and Section 504 of this rule.

306.4 **Silt Loading And Silt Content Standards For Unpaved Internal Roads And Unpaved Parking And Staging Areas:** From unpaved internal roads and unpaved parking and staging areas, the owner and/or operator of a facility shall not discharge or allow to be discharged into the ambient air fugitive dust emissions exceeding 20% opacity, in accordance with the test methods described in Section 502 of this rule and in Appendix C (Fugitive Dust Test Methods) of these rules, and one of the following:

- a.** Silt loading equal to or greater than 0.33 oz/ft²; or
- b.** Silt content exceeding 6%.

306.5 **Stabilization Standards:**

- a.** An owner and/or operator of a facility shall be considered in violation of this rule if any open storage pile and material handling or surface soils where support equipment and vehicles operate in association with such facility is not maintained in a manner that meets at least one of the standards listed below, as applicable.
 - (1)** Maintain a visible crust;
 - (2)** Maintain a threshold friction velocity (TFV) for disturbed surface areas corrected for non-erodible elements of 100 cm/second or higher;
 - (3)** Maintain a flat vegetative cover (i.e., attached (rooted) vegetation or unattached vegetative debris lying on the surface with a predominant horizontal orientation that is not subject to movement by wind) that is equal to at least 50%;
 - (4)** Maintain a standing vegetative cover (i.e., vegetation that is attached (rooted) with a predominant vertical orientation) that is equal to or greater than 30%;
 - (5)** Maintain a standing vegetative cover (i.e., vegetation that is attached (rooted) with a predominant vertical orientation) that is equal to or greater than 10% and where the threshold friction velocity is equal to or greater than 43 cm/second when corrected for non-erodible elements;
 - (6)** Maintain a percent cover that is equal to or greater than 10% for non-erodible elements; or
 - (7)** Comply with a standard of an alternative test method, upon obtaining the written approval from the Control Officer and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- b.** If no activity is occurring on an open storage pile and material handling or surface soils where support equipment and vehicles operate in association with such facility and if an open storage pile and material handling or surface soils where support equipment and vehicles operate in association with such facility contain more than one type of disturbance, soil, vegetation, or other characteristics, which are visibly distinguishable, each representative surface shall be tested separately for stability, in an area that represents

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a random portion of the overall disturbed conditions of the site, in accordance with the appropriate test methods described in Section 503 and Section 504 of this rule and in Appendix C (Fugitive Dust Test Methods) of these rules and shall be included in or eliminated from the total size assessment of disturbed surface area(s) depending upon test method results.

307 FUGITIVE DUST CONTROL MEASURES:

307.1 Open Storage Piles And Material Handling: The owner and/or operator of a facility shall implement all of the following fugitive dust control measures, as applicable, in compliance with Section 306.1 and Section 306.5 of this rule. For the purpose of this rule, open storage pile(s) and material handling does not include berms and guard rails that are installed to comply with 30 CFR 56.93000. However, such berms and guard rails shall be installed and maintained in compliance with Section 306.1 and Section 306.5 of this rule.

- a.** Prior to, and/or while conducting stacking, loading, and unloading operations, implement one of the following fugitive dust control measures:
 - (1)** Spray material with water, as necessary; or
 - (2)** Spray material with a dust suppressant other than water, as necessary.
- b.** When not conducting stacking, loading, and unloading operations, implement one of the following fugitive dust control measures:
 - (1)** Spray material with water, as necessary, in compliance with Section 306.1 and Section 306.5 of this rule;
 - (2)** Maintain a 1.5% or more soil moisture content of the open storage pile(s), in compliance with Section 306.1 and Section 306.5 of this rule;
 - (3)** Locate open storage pile(s) in a pit/in the bottom of a pit. If implementing this fugitive dust control measure, the owner and/or operator of a facility shall also comply with the stabilization standards in Section 306.5 of this rule.
 - (4)** Arrange open storage pile(s) such that storage pile(s) of larger diameter products are on the perimeter and act as barriers to/for open storage pile(s) that could create fugitive dust emissions. If implementing this fugitive dust control measure, the owner and/or operator of a facility shall also comply with the stabilization standards in Section 306.5 of this rule.
 - (5)** Meet one of the stabilization standards in Section 306.5 of this rule; or
 - (6)** Construct and maintain wind barriers, storage silos, or a three-sided enclosure with walls, whose length is no less than equal to the length of the pile, whose distance from the pile is no more than twice the height of the pile, whose height is equal to the pile height, and whose porosity is no more than 50%. If implementing this fugitive dust control measure, the owner and/or operator of a facility shall also comply with the stabilization standards in Section 306.5 of this rule.
- c.** When installing new open storage pile(s) at an existing facility and/or when installing new open storage pile(s) at a new facility, the owner and/or operator shall implement all of the following fugitive dust control measures in compliance with Section 306.1 and Section 306.5 of this rule, only if it is determined to be feasible on a case-by-case basis through the Dust Control Plan by assessing the amount of open land available at the property at the time the new open storage pile(s) are formed:
 - (1)** Install the open storage pile(s) at least 25 feet from the property line.
 - (2)** Limit the height of the open storage pile(s) to less than 45 feet.
- d.** For existing open storage pile(s) and when installing open storage pile(s) for an existing facility or for a new facility, if such open storage pile(s) will be constructed over eight feet high and will not be covered, then the owner and/or operator shall install, use, and maintain one of the following fugitive dust control measures:
 - (1)** A road that is bladed to the top of such open storage pile(s) to allow water truck access. If such open storage pile(s) are composed of aggregate base course (ABC), then this fugitive dust control measure is not applicable;
 - (2)** A sprinkler irrigation system that is capable of complete open storage pile(s) coverage; or
 - (3)** A water truck that is capable of complete open storage pile(s) coverage.

307.2 Surface Stabilization Where Support Equipment And Vehicles Operate: The owner and/or operator of a facility shall stabilize surface soils where loaders, support equipment, and vehicles will operate by implementing one of the following fugitive dust control measures, in compliance with Section 306.4 and/or Section 306.5 of this rule, as applicable:

- a.** Pre-water surface soils;
- b.** Apply and maintain a dust suppressant, other than water; or
- c.** Apply a gravel pad, in compliance with the Section 307.6(b)(4) of this rule.

307.3 Haul/Access Roads:

- a.** The owner and/or operator of a facility shall implement one of the following fugitive dust control measures, as applicable, in compliance with Section 306.4 of this rule, before engaging in the use of, or in the maintenance of, haul/access roads. Compliance with the provisions of this section of this rule shall not

relieve any person subject to the requirements of this section of this rule from complying with any other federally enforceable requirements (i.e., a permit issued under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act).

(1) Install and maintain bumps, humps, or dips for speed control and apply water, as necessary;

(2) Apply water, as necessary;

(3) Pave;

(4) Apply and maintain a gravel pad in compliance with Section 307.6(b)(4) of this rule;

(5) Apply a dust suppressant, other than water;

(6) Install and maintain a cohesive hard surface; or

(7) Limit vehicle speeds. If implementing this fugitive dust control measure, the owner and/or operator of a facility shall also implement one of the fugitive dust control measures described in Section 307.3(a)(1) through Section 307.3(a)(6) of this rule.

b. For a new facility, if implementing one of the fugitive dust control measures described in Section 307.3(a) of this rule is determined to be technically infeasible as obtained/approved in writing by the Control Officer and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and as approved in the Dust Control Plan, then the owner and/or operator of a new facility shall maintain a minimum distance of 25 feet from the property line for haul/access roads associated with the new facility.

307.4 On-Site Traffic:

a. The owner and/or operator of a facility shall require all batch trucks and material delivery trucks to remain on internal roads with paved surfaces or cohesive hard surfaces in the permanent areas of the facility/operation that include entrances, exits, warehouses and maintenance areas, office areas, concrete plant areas, asphaltic plant areas, and parking and staging areas, as approved in the Dust Control Plan.

b. The owner and/or operator of a facility shall require all aggregate trucks to remain on internal roads subject to Section 307.4(a) of this rule, when entering and exiting aggregate loading areas/loading operations, as approved in the Dust Control Plan.

c. The owner and/or operator of a facility shall require all batch trucks and material delivery trucks to enter and exit the facility/operation only through entrances that comply with the trackout requirements in Section 307.5 of this rule and that comply with Section 306.5 of this rule.

d. The owner and/or operator of a facility, when hauling and/or transporting bulk material on-site within the property line of a facility, shall implement one of the following control measures:

(1) Apply water to the top of the bulk material being transported, in compliance with Section 306.1 of this rule;

(2) Cover haul trucks with a tarp or other suitable closure; or

(3) Maintain a 1.5% or more soil moisture content of the bulk material being transported, in compliance with Section 306.1 of this rule.

307.5 Off-Site Traffic: When hauling and/or transporting bulk material off-site, the owner and/or operator of a facility shall implement all of the following control measures:

a. Load all haul trucks such that the freeboard is not less than three inches;

b. Prevent spillage or loss of bulk material from holes or other openings in the cargo compartment's floor, sides, and/or tailgate(s); and

c. Cover haul trucks with a tarp or other suitable closure.

307.6 Trackout:

a. Rumble Grate And Wheel Washer: The owner and/or operator of a new permanent facility and the owner and/or operator of an existing permanent facility with a minimum of 60 aggregate trucks, mixer trucks, and/or batch trucks exiting a facility on any day onto paved public roadways/paved areas accessible to the public shall install, maintain, and use a rumble grate and wheel washer, in accordance with all of the following, as applicable:

(1) The owner and/or operator of a facility shall locate a rumble grate within 10 feet from a wheel washer. The rumble grate and wheel washer shall be located no less than 30 feet prior to each exit that leads to a paved public roadway/paved area accessible to the public and that is used by aggregate trucks, mixer trucks, and/or batch trucks. The owner and/or operator of a facility may be allowed to install a rumble grate and wheel washer less than 30 feet prior to each exit, if the owner and/or operator of a facility can demonstrate to the Control Officer by July 1, 2005, that there is not adequate space to install a rumble grate and wheel washer no less than 30 feet prior to each exit and that a rumble grate and wheel washer at a shorter distance will be adequate to prevent trackout.

(2) The owner and/or operator of a facility shall ensure that all aggregate trucks, mixer trucks, and/or batch trucks exit the facility via the rumble grate first and then the wheel washer.

(3) The owner and/or operator of a facility shall post a sign by the rumble grate and wheel washer to designate the speed limit as five miles per hour.

(4) The owner and/or operator of a facility shall pave the internal roads from the rumble grate and wheel

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- washer to the facility exits leading to paved public roadways/paved areas accessible to the public.
- (5) The owner and/or operator of a facility shall ensure that all aggregate trucks, mixer trucks, and/or batch trucks remain on the paved internal roads between the rumble grate and wheel washer and the facility exits leading to paved public roadways/paved areas accessible to the public.
- b. Rumble Grate, Wheel Washer, Or Truck Washer:** The owner and/or operator of a facility not subject to Section 307.6(a) of this rule shall install, maintain, and use a rumble grate, wheel washer, or truck washer in accordance with all of the following:
- (1) A rumble grate, wheel washer, or truck washer shall be located no less than 30 feet prior to each exit that leads to a paved public roadway/paved area accessible to the public and that is used by aggregate trucks, mixer trucks, and/or batch trucks. The owner and/or operator of a facility may be allowed to install a rumble grate, wheel washer, or truck washer less than 30 feet prior to each exit, if the owner and/or operator of a facility can demonstrate to the Control Officer by July 1, 2005, that there is not adequate space to install a rumble grate, wheel washer, or truck washer no less than 30 feet prior to each exit and that a rumble grate, wheel washer, or truck washer at a shorter distance will be adequate to prevent trackout.
- (2) The owner and/or operator of a facility shall ensure that all aggregate trucks, mixer trucks, and/or batch trucks exit the facility via a rumble grate, wheel washer, or truck washer.
- (3) The owner and/or operator of a facility shall post a sign by the rumble grate, wheel washer, or truck washer to designate the speed limit as five miles per hour.
- (4) If haul/access roads/internal roads are unpaved between the rumble grate, wheel washer, or truck washer and the facility exits leading to paved public roadways/paved areas accessible to the public, a gravel pad shall be installed, maintained, and used from the rumble grate, wheel washer, or truck washer to such paved public roadways/paved areas accessible to the public in accordance with all of the following:
- (a) Gravel pad shall be designed with a layer of washed gravel, rock, or crushed rock that is at least one inch or larger in diameter and six inches deep, 30 feet wide, and 50 feet long.
- (b) Gravel pad shall have a geotextile lining underneath the washed gravel, rock, or crushed rock or shall have an equivalent gravel pad stabilizing mechanism/device (i.e., curbs or structural devices along the perimeter of the gravel pad).
- (c) Gravel pad shall be flushed with water or completely replaced as necessary to comply with the trackout threshold described in Section 307.6(d) of this rule.
- c. Exemptions For Wheel Washers:** The owner and/or operator of a facility shall not be required to install, maintain, and use a wheel washer, if any one of the following are applicable:
- (1) A facility has all paved internal roads and meters aggregate or related materials directly to a ready-mix or hot mix asphalt truck, with the exception of returned products. The owner and/or operator of the facility shall install, maintain, and use a rumble grate in compliance with Section 307.6(b) of this rule.
- (2) A facility is less than five acres in land size and handles recycled asphalt and recycled concrete exclusively. The owner and/or operator of the facility shall install, maintain, and use a rumble grate in compliance with Section 307.6(b) of this rule and shall install a gravel pad in compliance with Section 307.6(b)(4) of this rule on all unpaved internal roads leading to the facility exits leading to paved public roadways/paved areas accessible to the public.
- (3) A facility has a minimum of ¼ mile paved internal roads leading from a rumble grate to the facility exits leading to paved public roadways/paved areas accessible to the public.
- (4) A facility meets the definition of infrequent operations, as defined in Section 230 of this rule. The owner and/or operator of the facility shall install, maintain, and use a rumble grate in compliance with Section 307.6(b) of this rule and shall install a gravel pad in compliance with Section 307.6(b)(4) of this rule. The gravel pad shall be installed for a distance of no less than 100 feet from the rumble grate to the facility exits leading to paved public roadways/paved areas accessible to the public. The owner and/or operator of the facility shall keep records in accordance with Section 500 of this rule, as applicable. The owner and/or operator of the facility shall notify the Control Officer in the event that the facility will operate more than 52 days per year based on the average rolling three-year period after (the adoption date of this rule) and the owner and/or operator of the facility shall comply with Section 307.6 of this rule, as applicable.
- d. Trackout Distance:** An owner and/or operator of a facility shall not allow trackout to extend a cumulative distance of 25 linear feet or more from all facility exits onto paved areas accessible to the public. Notwithstanding the proceeding, the owner and/or operator of a facility shall clean up all other trackout at the end of the workday.
- e. Cleaning Paved Internal Roads:** The owner and/or operator of a facility shall clean all paved internal roads in accordance with all of the following as applicable:

- (1) The owner and/or operator of a facility with a minimum of 60 aggregate trucks, mixer trucks, and/or batch trucks exiting the facility on any day shall sweep the paved internal roads with a street sweeper by the end of each production work shift.
- (2) The owner and/or operator of a facility with less than 60 aggregate trucks, mixer trucks, and/or batch trucks exiting the facility on any day shall sweep the paved internal roads with a street sweeper by the end of every other work day. On the days that paved internal roads are not swept, the owner and/or operator of a facility shall apply water as necessary to comply with Section 306 of this rule on at least 100 feet of paved internal roads or the entire length of paved internal roads leading to an exit to paved public roadways/paved areas accessible to the public, if such roadways are less than 100 feet long.
- (3) The owner and/or operator of a facility, who purchases street sweepers after (date of adoption of this rule), shall purchase street sweepers that meet the criteria of PM₁₀ efficient South Coast Air Quality Management Rule 1186-certified sweepers.
- (4) The owner and/or operator of a new facility shall use South Coast Air Quality Management Rule 1186-certified sweepers to sweep paved internal roads.

307.7 Pad Construction For Processing Equipment: The owner and/or operator of a facility shall implement, maintain, and use fugitive dust control measures during the construction of pads for processing equipment and shall identify, in the Dust Control Plan, such fugitive dust control measures.

307.8 Spillage: In addition to complying with the fugitive dust emission limitations described in Section 306 of this rule and implementing fugitive dust control measures described in Section 307.1 through Section 307.9 of this rule, as applicable, the owner and/or operator of a facility shall implement one of the following fugitive dust control measures, as applicable, when spillage occurs:

- a. Promptly remove any pile of spillage on paved haul/access roads/paved internal roads;
- b. Maintain in a stabilized condition any pile of spillage on paved haul/access roads/paved internal roads and remove such pile by the end of each day; or
- c. Maintain in a stabilized condition all other piles of spillage with dust suppressants until removal.

307.9 Night-Time Operations: The owner and/or operator of a facility shall implement, maintain, and use fugitive dust control measures at night, as approved in the Dust Control Plan.

308 FUGITIVE DUST CONTROL TECHNICIAN: The owner and/or operator of a facility with a rated or permitted capacity of 25 tons or more per hour of material shall have in place a Fugitive Dust Control Technician or his designee, who shall meet all of the following qualifications:

308.1 Be authorized by the owner and/or operator of the facility to conduct routine inspections, recordkeeping, and reporting to ensure that all fugitive dust control measures are installed, maintained, and used in compliance with this rule.

308.2 Be authorized by the owner and/or operator of the facility to install, maintain, and use fugitive dust control measures, deploy resources, and shutdown or modify activities as needed.

308.3 Be available within 30 minutes.

308.4 Be issued a valid Certificate Of Completion of the Maricopa County Fugitive Dust Control Class.

308.5 Be certified to determine opacity as visible emissions in accordance with the provisions of the EPA Method 9 as specified in 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A.

309 DUST CONTROL PLAN: The owner and/or operator of a facility shall submit to the Control Officer a Dust Control Plan that describes all fugitive dust control measures to be implemented, in order to comply with Section 306 and Section 307 of this rule. The Dust Control Plan shall, at a minimum, contain all the information described in Rule 310 (Fugitive Dust) of these rules. All other criteria associated with the Dust Control Plan shall meet the criteria described in Rule 310 (Fugitive Dust) of these rules.

SECTION 400 - ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

401 O&M PLAN COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE: Any owner or operator of a facility employing an ECS device as of April 21, 1999 to meet the requirements of this rule, shall file, by October 18, 1999, an O&M Plan with the Control Officer in accordance with subsection 501.3 of this rule. The newly amended provisions of this rule shall become effective upon adoption of this rule and the following schedule applies:

401.1 Dust Control Plan: When complying with Section 309 of this rule, if a Dust Control Plan is required to be revised, then a revised Dust Control Plan shall be submitted to the Control Officer by July 31, 2005 or three months after rule adoption, whichever comes first.

401.2 Pressure Control System: When complying with Section 303.2(e) of this rule, a pressure control system shall be installed by October 31, 2005 or six months after rule adoption, whichever comes first.

401.3 Operational Overflow Warning System/Device: When complying with Section 302.2(a) and/or Section 303.2(a) of this rule, an operational overflow warning system/device shall be installed by October 31, 2005 or six months after rule adoption, whichever comes first.

401.4 Fugitive Dust Control Technician: When complying with Section 308 of this rule, a Fugitive Dust Control Technician shall be in place by October 31, 2005 or six months after rule adoption, whichever comes first.

401.5 Surface Stabilization Where Support Equipment And Vehicles Operate: When complying with Section 307.2 of this rule, surface stabilization and/or paving shall be completed by October 31, 2005 or six months after rule adoption, whichever comes first.

401.6 Trackout: When complying with Section 307.6 of this rule, a rumble grate, wheel washer, or truck washer shall be installed and a schedule for using PM₁₀ efficient South Coast Air Quality Management Rule 1186-certified street sweepers shall be in place by January 1, 2006.

SECTION 500 - MONITORING AND RECORDS

501 **RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING:** Any person owner and/or operator of a facility subject to this rule shall comply with the following requirements. Records shall be retained for five years and shall be made available to the Control Officer upon request.

501.1 Operational information required by this rule shall be kept in a complete and consistent manner on-site and be made available without delay to the Control Officer upon request.

501.2 Records of the following process and operational information, as applicable, are required:

a. General Data: Daily records shall be kept for all days that a plant facility is actively operating. Records shall include all of the following: hours of operation; type of batch operation (wet, dry, central); throughput per day of basic raw materials including sand, aggregate, cement, (tons/day); volume of concrete and asphaltic concrete produced per day; volume of aggregate mined per day (cu. yds./day); composition of a cubic yard of concrete produced (percent cement, sand, aggregate, admixture, water, fly ash, etc.); composition of a cubic yard of asphaltic concrete produced (percent cement, sand, aggregate, gypsum, admixture, water, fly ash, etc.); amount of each basic raw material including sand, aggregate, cement, fly ash delivered per day (tons/day):

(1) Hours of operation;

(2) Type of batch operation (wet, dry, central);

(3) Throughput per day of basic raw materials including sand, aggregate, cement (tons/day);

(4) Volume of concrete and asphaltic concrete produced per day;

(5) Volume of aggregate mined per day (cubic yards/day); and

(6) Amount of each basic raw material including sand, aggregate, cement, fly ash delivered per day (tons/day).

b. Additional Data For Dry Mix Concrete Plants And/Or Bagging Operations: The number of bags of dry mix produced per day; weight (size) of bags of dry mix produced per day; kind and amount of fuel consumed in dryer (cu. ft./day or gals./day); kind and amount of any back up fuel (if any). Records shall include all of the following:

(1) Number of bags of dry mix produced;

(2) Weight (size) of bags of dry mix produced;

(3) Kind and amount of fuel consumed in dryer (cubic feet/day or gallons/day); and

(4) Kind and amount of any back-up fuel, if any.

c. Control And Monitoring Device Data: Baghouse records shall include dates of inspection, dates and designation of bag replacement, dates of service or maintenance, related activities, static pressure gauge (manometer) hourly readings. Scrubber records shall include dates of service or maintenance related activities; the scrubbing liquid flow rate; the pressure or head loss; and/or any other operating parameters which need to be monitored to assure that the scrubber is functioning properly and operating within design parameters. Records of time, date and cause of all control device failure and down time shall also be maintained. Records shall include all of the following:

(1) For a fabric filter baghouse:

(a) Date of inspection;

(b) Date and designation of bag replacement;

(c) Date of service or maintenance related activities; and

(d) Time, date, and cause of fabric filter baghouse failure and/or down time, if applicable.

(2) For a scrubber:

(a) Date of service or maintenance related activities;

(b) Liquid flow rate;

(c) Other operating parameters that need to be monitored to assure that the scrubber is functioning properly and operating within design parameters; and

(d) Time, date, and cause of scrubber failure and/or down time, if applicable.

501.3 **ECS O&M Plan Records:** An owner or and/or operator of a facility shall maintain a record of the periods of time than an approved ECS is used to comply with this rule. Key system parameters, such as flow rates, pressure drops, and other conditions necessary to determine if the control equipment is functioning properly, shall be recorded in accordance with the approved O&M Plan. The records shall account for any periods when the control system was not operating. The owner or operator of a facility shall also maintain results of the visual

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~~inspection and shall record any corrective action taken, if necessary.~~ all of the following records in accordance with an approved O&M Plan:

- a. Periods of time that an approved ECS is operating to comply with this rule;
- b. Periods of time that an approved ECS is not operating;
- c. Flow rates;
- d. Pressure drops;
- e. Other conditions necessary to determine if the approved ECS is functioning properly;
- f. Results of visual inspections; and
- g. Correction action taken, if necessary.

501.4 Dust Control Plan Records: An owner and/or operator of a facility shall compile, maintain, and retain records as described in Rule 310 (Fugitive Dust) of these rules.

502 COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION - 40 PART 60, APPENDIX A TEST METHODS ADOPTED BY REFERENCE: The test methods for those subparts of 40 Code Of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 60, Appendix A, adopted as of July 1, 1998 July 1, 2003, as listed below, are adopted by reference as indicated. This adoption by reference includes no future editions or amendments. Copies of test methods referenced in Section 502 of this rule are available at the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department, 1001 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona, 85004-1942. When more than one test method is permitted for a compliance determination, then an exceedance of the limits established in this rule, determined by any of the applicable test methods, constitutes a violation of this rule.

502.1 Grain Loading: Particulate matter and associated moisture content shall be determined using the applicable EPA Reference Methods 1 through 5, 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A.

502.2 Opacity Determination: Opacity observations to measure the opacity of visible emissions shall be conducted in accordance with the techniques specified in EPA Reference Method 9, 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, except the opacity observations for intermittent visible emissions shall require 12 (rather than 24) consecutive readings at 15-second intervals; test methods described in Appendix C (Fugitive Dust Test Methods) of these rules.

503 COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION - SOIL MOISTURE CONTENT AND SOIL COMPACTION CHARACTERISTICS TEST METHODS ADOPTED BY REFERENCE:

503.1 ASTM Method D2216-98 ("Standard Test Method For Laboratory Determination Of Water (Moisture) Content Of Soil And Rock By Mass"), 1998 edition.

503.2 ASTM Method D1557-91 (1998) ("Test Method For Laboratory Compaction Characteristics Of Soil Using Modified Effort (56,000 ft-lbf/ft³ (2,700 kN-m/m³")), 1998 edition.

504 COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION - STABILIZATION STANDARDS TEST METHODS ADOPTED BY REFERENCE: The stabilization standards described in Section 306.5 of this rule shall be determined by using the following test methods in accordance with Appendix C (Fugitive Dust Test Methods) of these rules:

504.1 Appendix C, Section 2.1.1 (Silt Content Test Method) of these rules to estimate the silt content of the trafficked parts of unpaved roads and unpaved parking lots.

504.2 Appendix C, Section 2.3 (Test Methods For Stabilization-Visible Crust Determination) (The Drop Ball/Steel Ball Test) of these rules for a visible crust.

504.3 Appendix C, Section 2.4 (Test Methods For Stabilization-Determination Of Threshold Friction Velocity (TFV)) (Sieving Field Procedure) of these rules for threshold friction velocity (TFV) corrected for non-erodible elements of 100 cm/second or higher.

504.4 Appendix C, Section 2.5 (Test Methods For Stabilization-Determination Of Flat Vegetative Cover) of these rules for flat vegetation cover (i.e., attached (rooted) vegetation or unattached vegetative debris lying on the surface with a predominant horizontal orientation that is not subject to movement by wind) that is equal to at least 50%.

504.5 Appendix C, Section 2.6 (Test Methods For Stabilization-Determination Of Standing Vegetative Cover) of these rules for standing vegetation cover (i.e., vegetation that is attached (rooted) with a predominant vertical orientation) that is equal to or greater than 30%.

504.6 Appendix C, Section 2.6 (Test Methods For Stabilization-Determination Of Standing Vegetative Cover) of these rules for standing vegetation cover (i.e., vegetation that is attached (rooted) with a predominant vertical orientation) that is equal to or greater than 10% and where the threshold friction velocity is equal to or greater than 43 cm/second when corrected for non-erodible elements.

504.7 Appendix C, Section 2.7 (Test Methods For Stabilization-Rock Test Method) of these rules for a percent cover that is equal to or greater than 10%, for non-erodible elements.

504.8 An alternative test method approved in writing by the Control Officer and the Administrator of the EPA.

505 CERTIFIED STREET SWEEPING EQUIPMENT LIST ADOPTED BY REFERENCE: The list of street sweeping equipment that has met the South Coast Air Quality Management Rule 1186 certification standards is found in support documents for the South Coast Air Quality Management District Regulation XI (Source Specific Standards), Rule 1186 (PM₁₀ Emissions From Paved And Unpaved Roads And Livestock Operations) effective on July 9, 2004 and is adopted by reference. A copy of the list of certified street sweeping equipment can also be

obtained at Maricopa County Air Quality Department, 1001 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona, 85004.